THE SECOND EDITION,
With Additions.

Tyrocinium Geographicum Londinenſe;

OR, THE

LONDON GEOGRAPHY:

CONSISTING OF

Dr. FREE's SHORT LECTURES,

Compiled for the Uſe of his *Younger* Pupils.

PUBLISHED

Chiefly for the Information of genteel *Young* CITIZENS.

Dedicated, by Permiſſion,

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORD MAYOR AND COURT OF ALDERMEN;

And the Author honoured for the WORK with

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

To which is added,

BY THE EDITOR,

Tranſlated from the Greek into *Engliſh Blank Verſe*,

The Periegeſis of Dionyſius,

THE GEOGRAPHER,

From the Edition of Dr. WELLS:

Comprehending, for the Uſe of the LADIES who read Hiſtory, and the YOUTH of the Univerſities,

BOTH THE ANTIENT AND MODERN SYSTEM.

LONDON,

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR:

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[Price THREE SHILLINGS.]

Character of the 1ſt Edition of this Book, from the Gentleman's Magazine of September, 1789.

This publication is intended by the Author for young Citizens, upper forms of great Schools, for young ſtudents at the Univerſities, and for Ladies who attend to polite literature.

It is executed in ſo conciſe yet full a manner, that without burdening the memory, like many books of Geography, with lumber, it conveys to the underſtanding all that is moſt uſeful on the ſubject. We think that, though perfectly adapted to the deſcriptions of Readers for whom Dr. F intends it, this treatiſe will afford inſtruction to a much more numerous claſs: we recommend it to thoſe of our readers who wiſh to attain in a ſhort time a comprehenſive knowledge of Geography, without which, Hiſtory that moſt important ſtudy, is little better than an undigeſted maſs.—Thoſe readers alſo, whoſe commercial engagements render it uſeful to them to have an accurate knowledge of various parts of the globe, but whoſe buſineſs does not permit them to ſpend time in peruſing large ſyſtems, will find all the *important* facts to be found in voluminous performances, compreſſed here into one duodecimo volume. The treatiſe is in two books, the firſt contains the ſcientific part of Geography: the ſecond, the hiſtorical. In the firſt, beſides a clear and maſterly account of the globes, there are various uſeful obſervations on Aſtronomy. The claſſical Reader will reap much pleaſure from peruſing the illuſtrations of general principles of Aſtronomy, from Homer, Heſiod and Virgil. The ſecond book divides Hiſtorical Geography, into natural, relating to countries, mountains, rivers, lakes, woods, &c.; and political, regarding the manners, cuſtoms, and government of the inhabitants. There is annexed, a tranſlation of the *Periegeſis* of Dionyſius, comprehending both ancient and modern Geography, into blank verſe. The deſcription of the various parts of the earth is always juſt and frequently poetical. The verſe is ſonorous and majeſtic.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

This Memorial, addreſſed to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of London, being a Defence of the Supreme and Conſtitutional Rights of this Capital City, and a *Barrier* againſt the *Tyranny* of the *Servants* of the *Crown*, was poſtponed, in the *firſt Edition*, on account of ſome of the Author's Subſcribers, whoſe *Connexions* he did not know, and whoſe Favours he greatly eſteems; but as he ſince finds, that they do not look upon his reſentment to Mr. Pitt, as any concern of theirs, it is now printed, in order to do Juſtice to himſelf and his Memory, as by his Age and long Adverſity he muſt be near his End. It may ſerve to ſatisfy the Curioſity of thoſe, who have known his Life and Hiſtory in other Reſpects, and wonder at the ill treatment he has met with, and from *whom*. It may ſerve alſo to deter others from entering into a *Profeſſion*, likely to be ſo dangerous to themſelves and Families, unleſs they find themſelves naturally diſpoſed to *propheſy ſmooth things*, and lick the Spittle of Courtiers and great Churchmen, *ni ſcirent regibus uti—Religione etiam:* otherwiſe with all their Abilities they muſt expect to ſhare the Fate of that great Apologiſt, Dr. *Leland*, ſo famous for his Writings againſt the *Deiſtical* Authors in Defence of that Religion, from whence our *great* and *idle Pluraliſts* enjoy the fruits, and draw all their *Wealth* and *State*. This great man the Author remembers he ſaw, and *an affecting Sight* it was, reduced, at the Decline of Life, like another *Beliſarius*, to ſolicit Charity for his Support. As there is a new Parliament, it is to be hoped, that the poor and diſtreſſed Clergy in every Dioceſe will unite themſelves in a Body againſt a Perſon, who would rivet their Fetters upon them, and ſtrive to overthrow that Power, which, by the *Influence* of his *Pluraliſts*, he endeavours to maintain. With this View, and to ſet an Example to his Brethren, this Preface to the Memorial is dated from the Huſtings in Covent Garden, (the 17th of July, 1790,) the 2d Day of the Poll for the Election of Repreſentatives to ſerve in Parliament for Weſtminſter.

THE

THE CASE.

THAT he, the ſaid Dr. Free, was an antient Divine of the City of London, in the office of Sir John Lemans, Lecturer in the Pariſh of *St. Mary at Hill*, belonging to the Ward of *Billingſgate*, then and that Time aged 77; was a Doctor in Divinity, educated at Chriſt's Church in the Univerſity of Oxford, of 45 Years ſtanding; a Public Preacher more than 55, and Senior Eccleſiaſtic (with reverence be it ſpoken!) to their Graces the Archbiſhops and moſt of the Lords the Biſhops, and whoſe Sermons, Converſation, and Writings, were irreproachable; whoſe Family had ſuffered (as appears by Documents,) in two Rebellions, viz. 1715, and 1745, for their Attachment to the Houſe of *Hanover*; and who, after a whole Life of Services rendered thus to his *King* and *Country*, to *Church* and *State*, finding himſelf and Family, from his trivial and nugatory * Benefits in the Church, which only made him a Sport for others, greatly incumbered and diſtreſſed, applied for Relief to a public Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), who had promiſed, when he dined with the Grocer's Company, that the Church Preferments, diſordered by the Encouragement of ſo many great and rapacious Pluralities, ſhould, *in his Time*, be better and more equally regulated; that, notwithſtanding this *Application*, he found this *public* Perſon, who had been obliged to him for his Vote, at a former Election for Weſtminſter †, by a malignant Spirit, operating *ſomewhere*, inacceſſible, hardened, and relentleſs as a Stone. Is ſuch a one a fit Repreſentative of his *Maſter?* and who, though he had been educated at *Lincoln's Inn*, had forgotten his *Magna Charta*, Chap. 47, *(Nemini Juſtitiam negabis)*, and denied him Juſtice. In this Situation the RIGHT HON. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, being informed by Petition, ſupported by infal-

* See his Letter to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury printed in the Gent. Mag. of May, 1789.

† He voted for Lord Hood at a former Election, and would have given that brave and noble Commander his Voice again at the laſt, had it not been for injuring Mr. *Fox*, and aſſiſting his *own* Adverſary Mr. *Pitt*.

lible

lible Proofs of his Neceſſities, took Compaſſion upon him, and delivered him from his diſtreſs. For which Reaſon, as in *Duty bound*, he ſolemnly and devoutly prays, that the *Majeſty* of the *People* of *England* may always make its Reſidence, and find a Sanctuary never to be violated, in the *Municipal* Courts of London. For the King's Courts at certain Seaſons are frequently diſuſed, the Parliament prorogued, and the Houſe of Commons ſcattered at a diſtance, and when collected are often under the Influence (as has been ſaid) of a bad Miniſter. To whom, in theſe Caſes, does the Care of the Public neceſſarily devolve, by the Form of our Conſtitution, but to the Magiſtrates of the great Metropolis? the Exerciſe of whoſe Office is never interrupted, and inſeparable from their Perſons, being a *permanent Council* not ſubject to Prorogations, and not like other Members, who are abſent from the Place of their Juriſdiction, and by that Abſence deprived of their Authority.

For they are ſoon aſſembled upon any Emergency, and enthroned in the *Prætorian* Chamber, where they ſit not as *Cyphers*, but as vigilant and active *Guardians* of the State, always ready to watch the Evils that may ariſe from bad Politics, from dangerous and great Changes, forcibly introduced, or accidental, as well in little as in great Matters; but chiefly to keep an Eye upon the ſecret and perpetual Motions of reſtleſs *Tyranny*, and guard from its Attacks the *liberos homines* of the great Charter, or Free Subjects of *all England*; *but particularly all thoſe, who are reſiding in, or any Way belonging to, the City of London*, by comprehending them under their own Body, and protecting them when deſerted, as their own Fellow Citizens, preſerving them from Oppreſſion—from unmerited Diſgrace—from Ruin—and from Death. For all theſe Things are connected, Oppreſſion and Diſgrace bring Ruin, and Ruin is the natural and neceſſary cauſe of Death. For Ruin implies a Want of every Thing, Want of *Subſiſtence*—Want of *Power*; which gives moreover a Man's *Secret Murtherers* an Advantage of bringing him by Starving, *privately* to his End; which they are as ſure to compaſs, as if they attacked him with open Violence by the Hands of *Aſſaſſins*, or the Licentiouſneſs of the *Military Sword*.

To

To ſave a Life ſo uſeful as this has been, ſo degraded, and ſo devoted to Deſtruction, by a public Act of mere and diſintereſted Patriotiſm, deſerves to be recorded as ſuch, to the great Honour of the City of London, while the Characteriſtic of *infamous, bloody, fearful,* and *guilty* Tyranny, ſhrinks from the Light, and deals its deadly ſhafts clandeſtinely, in order to evade the Vengeance of the Laws, which God however chuſes to revenge without human Power, by puniſhing it with greater Severity immediately with his own Hand.

When this is determined, let *Kings and Stateſmen* remember, that there is no Stability in human Affairs, nor anything ſo impregnable but may ſuffer from the weakeſt Inſtruments under his Direction,—*Nihil eſt tam firmum, cui non ſit Periculum, etiam ab invalido.*

P. S.

This Memorial was written the 23d of April, 1789, St. George's Day, when the King, touched with the recent mark of Divine Diſpleaſure, piouſly went to St. Paul's to return God Thanks for reſtoring to him the Uſe of his Underſtanding, when Mr. Pitt was reputed to be Prime Miniſter, an Office, which though our Conſtitution never mentions, nor our Laws acknowledge, yet is ſuppoſed under the Umbrage of this *vain* and *imaginary*—this inſolent Title, to diſpoſe of all the *Royal* Favours, as well in the *Church*, as the *State*, making his Option as he pleaſes by his power, to the Diſappointment of the real Eccleſiaſtical Patrons, which they are forced to hear with Patience; becauſe their own *hopes* depend upon his *Humours*. So that ſince this Man broke down the *Pales*, and ruſhed into the Departments of the Church, though the King is at the Head of it, there is ſcarcely a *Bargain* ſtruck for Preferment, but what is mentally *Simoniacal* and *Venal*, and the Price is to promote his Intereſt.

TO THE

Rt. Hon. WILLIAM GILL, *Esq.*

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The *Venerable* Assembly of MAGISTRATES, named by our Ancestors for their *Wisdom*; the Court of *Elder-men*, now ALDERMEN;

This TREATISE of GEOGARPHY,

Published chiefly for the Information of genteel Young CITIZENS, not attending the *Gresham Professors*, is most humbly INSCRIBED, and by their *Permission* now DEDICATED, as a Token of *Gratitude* for *Favors** received *last Year*; which PERMISSION, being a new Mark of their APPROBATION, calls for a fresh Tribute of his Thanks, as it gives Coun-

* The Nature of this Obligation is explained in a Memoria, which is given gratis, to the Subscribers and Purchasers of the second Edition, at Dr. Free's Chambers at Lyon's Inn after August 12th.

tenance to the *Book*, and may be the Means of promoting ſtill further the Cultivation of *Science* and *Human Knowledge*, which, in the Judgement of MAGISTRATES of the firſt Rank, appears to civilize the Minds of the People, it being a ſingular Bleſſing to ſome, a general Good and ſplendid Ornament to any State or Kingdom, who have the *Policy* to encourage and reward the ſame,

By their moſt obedient,

And obliged humble Servant

Lyon's-Inn,
June 8th, 1789. Ætat 78. JOHN FREE.

Quique pii Vates, et Phœbo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui Vitam excoluere per artes
Quique ſui memores alios fecere merendo.

PREFACE.

CONCERNING

The general Uſe of GEOGRAPAY.

GEOGRAPHY is in ſome Degree ſo neceſſary a Qualification to Perſons who wear the Appearance of a Gentleman, that, in Converſation with People of that Rank, they are ſure to be deſpiſed, if in this reſpect they betray their Ignorance.

In Commercial Nations like ours, People in Buſineſs acquire ſuch a competent Knowledge of it as to think meanly of thoſe who are leſs acquainted with it than themſelves.

What an unpardonable fault then it muſt be, in thoſe who have the Care of the Education of Perſons of the Learned Profeſſions, as Clergymen, Lawyers, Phyſicians, &c. to ſuffer them to appear deficient in an Article ſo neceſſary to fit them for Converſation with People of more elevated Stations, to which their ſeveral Employments may introduce them; where the diſcourſe of the Company often turns upon Politics and Hiſtory, which, whether Antient *or* Modern, *can never be well underſtood without its reſpective Geography!*

To prevent this diſgraceful Ignorance in Men, whoſe condition in Life leads the World to imagine that they have had a liberal Education, ſome Foundation in Geography ſhould be laid in their Youth at the Time of inculcating the firſt Principles of other Learning; becauſe it is not only ſoon *wanted, but almoſt* perpetually.

A worthy Schoolmaſter, at the Head of Merchant Taylors* School, *was ſo far convinced of this, when his Scholars ſtepped into the Claſſics, that he allowed them one Afternoon in the Week, to be ſpent in drawing of Maps, which furniſhed them with an Idea of the Countries of which they were then reading, and proved afterwards of Service to them for the reſt of their Lives.*

* The Rev. James Townley, M. A.

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BOOK I.

CHAP. I.—*The* Introduction *and the* Diviſion *of the Science into its ſeveral parts.*

GEOGRAPHY is a *ſcience* which upon the firſt and *general* view, appears to be divided into two parts: being either SCIENTIFICK or *artificial*, which depends immediately upon *Science*: or *Hiſtory*, which is either natural, relating to the Form of Countries, ſuch as Rivers, Lakes, and Mountains, or the Produce of the ſame; or *Political*, which deſcribes the *Hiſtory* of the *Inhabitants* of the ſeveral *Regions* which they divide amongſt them, upon which laſt account it's again divided with reſpect to TIME into ANTIENT and MODERN, according to the Origin and Variations of the People, and Succeſſion of Empires as they riſe and fall. For this Reaſon the Treatiſe is divided into two

Books, 1ſt *Scientific* and *Artificial*, the 2d *Hiſtorical* or *Political*.

Geography therefore is the Knowledge of the *Earth* under theſe four *Deſcriptions*, —*Scientifick*, *Hiſtorical*, and with reſpect to *Time*, *Ancient* and *Modern*.

The *Earth* firſt appears to us as a Collection of Earth and *Waters*, which being joined together, form a Body of a ſpherical Figure, the learned call it an *Oblate Spheroide*, flatted at the poles: its *Form* is in great meaſure gathered from the Appearance of its *Shadow* in the *Eclipſe* of the *Moon*: but to us who inhabit it, it appears under one *circular Superficies* compounded of *Earth* and *Water*, otherwiſe called the *Terraqueous Globe*, diſtinguiſhed into *Terra Firma*, or *Continents*; *Iſles*, *Oceans*, *Gulphs*, *&c.* which makes the *Natural Hiſtory* of the *Earth*.

The Superficial Content of the whole Body of the Earth and Sea, according to *Engliſh* Geographers, is computed at 148,510,627 ſquare Miles, and the Circumference of it, according to *Peters* a *French* Geographer*, is about 9000 Leagues. It is ſurrounded, he ſays, by the Air, in the Midſt of which it is ſupported thro' the

* Ce Corps qui eſt d'une vaſte etendue puiſqu'il a neuf Mille Lieues de Tour.

Almighty

Almighty power of God, who by the Adheſion or Attraction of it's *Component* Parts, has ſo ordered it, that every Thing upon it's *Surface* ſhould naturally tend to the *Center*, and will keep that Situation, unleſs removed by Violence.

The *Earth* ſo diſpoſed and compacted for Rotation, is capable of two *Motions*, the one round its own *Axis* from *Weſt* to *Eaſt* in twenty-four Hours, which gives us our *Day* and *Night*: tho' this is commonly eſteemed to come to paſs by the Earth's ſtanding ſtill, and the Sun's going round, from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*; the other which accompanies this, is at the ſame Time a Protruſion in its own *Orbit* in a *Spiral* Direction, which Orbit it meaſures round in the Compaſs of 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes, that is, near an Hour, and makes one year; however by Cuſtom, theſe Revolutions of the *Earth*, and Changes which enſue from it, have been attributed to the Revolutions of the *Sun*; becauſe Men in their firſt Obſervations were led by their Sight, and believed the Sun to move; and as that is ſtill the Notion and Language of the *Vulgar*, and not yet departed from, in Treatiſes upon Aſtronomy we ſhall retain the common form of Speech, and ſuppoſe

the *Annual* Motion to be in the Sun, and his Courſe through the *Ecliptic*.

The *Sun* then inſtead of the *Earth* finiſhes his Courſe in a Year, that is in 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes, which 5 Hours and 49 Minutes the Sun's annual Revolution requires above 365 Days, will in 4 Years time amount to near a whole Day—Therefore every 4th Year has 366 Days, and is called the *Leap Year* in England, and Biſſextile from the *Roman Calendar*; the ſuperadded Day being the 29th of February, which is the 6th Day from the Calends of March, reckoned twice over.

It is obſervable that the Sun in his Paſſage is confined to certain Bounds, and that the Regions of the Earth are ſubject to great Heats or extreme Colds, according as they are ſituated far or near to that Space, where this glorious Heavenly Body makes its Courſe, and uniformly holds.

To comprehend theſe Things the better, the Wit and Ingenuity of Man have invented certain Circles, from the imaginary Combination of which they compoſed an Inſtrument which they called a Sphere, which conſiſts only of Circles, and appeared like a Bracelet, and therefore was called an Armilary Sphere; from thence was formed the Globe, and thence the Sections

and

and Pieces of the Globe in Maps and Charts.

From theſe Inventions which are called the imaginary* parts of Geography, Men have found it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh in the firſt place the Circles, into greater and leſs.

The firſt Sort of theſe Circles divides the Globe into two equal Parts, the ſecond into Parts that are unequal; they are both of them ſuppoſed to contain 360 Parts, which are called Degrees.

The four large Circles are the *Equinoctial*, the *Zodiac*, the *Horizon*, and *Meridian:* the little ones are the two Tropicks of Cancer and Capricorn, the two polar circles Arctic, and Antarctic; of theſe we ſhall ſpeak in Order in the following Chapter.

CHAP. II.

Of the GREATER CIRCLES *in brief, the Equinoctial, the Zodiac, the Horizon, and Meridian; and the two Colures.*

THE Equinoctial is a Latin name (derived from *Æquus* equal and *Nox* a Night) and ſo called becauſe when the Sun in it's Courſe is there arrived, the Days

* *Heylin.*

are equal to the Nights. It divides the World into two equal parts, and is therefore called the *Equator*, the *Sailors* name it ſimply the Line. The better to underſtand this Circle, it is neceſſary to know, that the Earth moves upon two imaginary Points which are called Poles, the one Arctic, the other Antarctic, (from Αρκτος, a Greek word ſignifying a Bear, or Conſtellation in the Heavens); between theſe two Poles is poiſed the Globe. Its uſe in Geography is to divide the World into two equal Parts or *Hemiſpheres*, the one North, which lies towards the Arctic Pole, and the other South, which lies towards the Antarctic Pole. The Latitude of Places is reckoned from the Equator to either of the Poles, and that Space contains 90 Degrees. The Latitude therefore is either North towards the Arctic Pole, or South towards the Antarctic.

The Zodiac, or by another Name, the Ecliptic, ſhews the annual Courſe of the Sun; it is called Zodiac from the Greek Ζώδιον which ſignifies an Animal, becauſe it contains moſt of the fancied Animals which form it's Conſtellations, or Signs: ♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini, ♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo, ♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpio, ♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricornus, ♒ Aquarius, ♓ Piſces.

For

For this ſpreads 7 or 8 Degrees on each ſide of the Ecliptic. (Watts). The Circle called the Ecliptic cuts the Equator into two equal Parts, and is removed from it only $23\frac{1}{2}$: every Degree of it ſhews the Sun's place every Day in the Year, and in what Parts of the Earth it is perpendicular to the Inhabitants, and is nothing elſe than the Plane of the Earth's Orbit ſuppoſed to be extended to the region of the fixed Stars, which afford on both ſides the Signs or Conſtellations.

The *Horizon* means a Boundary, from the Greek Ὁρίζω, HORIZO, to *limit* or *determine*; becauſe it terminates our View and divides the Earth into two parts, which are called *Hemiſpheres*, one of which we ſee, the other we never ſee, being the ſouthern Hemiſphere. The Horizon as it's placed, gives three different Names to the Sphere.

If it cuts the *Equator* at *Right* Angles, it is a *Right* Sphere; if it is *parallel* to the *Equator*, it is a *Parallel* Sphere; and if it is *oblique* to the Equator, it is an *Oblique* Sphere. The firſt is the Situation of thoſe who live under the *Equator*; the 2d of thoſe who are placed under the *Poles*; and the 3d, the ſituation of the reſt of the World, where the Horizon cuts the *Equator obliquely*.

This Circle ſhews alſo the riſing and ſetting of the Sun and Stars, and the four principal Diviſions of the World, which are the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, and *South*. The Eaſt is on the Side where the Sun riſes, and is therefore called the Sun's riſing Orient, or the *Eaſt*. The Weſt is where it deſcends, and is therefore called the Sun's ſetting, or the *Weſt*.

That which we call the *North*, is towards the *Arctic Pole*; and the place of *Mid-day*, which is called the *South*, lies towards the *Antarctic*.

Theſe four Points or Diviſions are neceſſary to mark the Situation or Bounds of Countries. It is from theſe Quarters that the principal or Cardinal winds derive their Names, and their *ſubordinates* likewiſe, as may be ſeen in the following Chapter, relating to the points of the Globe.

The Horizon ſerves all theſe Purpoſes and many more, but it is not marked upon the Body of the Globe or Maps, by reaſon of its being ſo variable, but is repreſented by a broad flat Circle or wooden Frame, which contains the body of the Globe: of which more hereafter, when we come to treat of the *Senſible* and *Rational* HORIZON. Suffice it to remark here, that the Horizon is the Circle which divides between the upper and lower Parts of the Earth

Earth and Heavens, and determines the riſing and ſetting of the Sun and Stars, and diſtinguiſhes Day and Night.

When the Sun is on the Eaſt part of the Horizon, it is then riſing; when on the Weſt, it is ſetting; when it is above the Horizon, it is Day: when below, it is Night: yet till the Sun is 18 Degrees below the Horizon, it is uſually called Twilight, becauſe the Sun-Beams ſhooting upwards are reflected down to us by the Atmoſphere after Sun-ſet or before Sun-riſe, which is called Refraction*. For the Rays being broke in their Paſſage through the thick Air more than once, make the Sun appear ſooner above the Horizon than he would otherwiſe do, and diſappear later, when at his ſetting; and it's upon this Account that in our Horizon at London, there is no perfect Night in the very middle of Summer for two months together, becauſe the Sun is not 18 Degrees below the Horizon. I ſhall treat more of this in the Chapter that diſtinguiſhes between the *Senſible* and *Rational* Horizon.

The *Meridian* means the *Half* of a *Day*, becauſe when the Sun is there arrived, it is *Mid-Day* at the Place where that

* See the Fig.

Circle is the *Meridian*; for each Place of the Earth hath its *Meridian*, and as the Number of theſe Circles would be almoſt infinite, therefore out of this great Number they have choſen one, which they call the grand or *Firſt Meridian*, or the *Meridian* of *Geographers*.

The Antients placed it in the *Canaries*, which they called the *Fortunate* Iſlands, and ſome Moderns follow their examples in their Charts: others have made choice of the *Azores*, which lie to the *Weſt* of *Europe*. From this *Meridian* they count the *Longitude*, going from the *Weſt* to the *Eaſt*, which is the whole Circle of the *Earth*.

Others divide it into *Eaſtern* and *Weſtern*, that is 180 Degrees each way from where they place their firſt *Meridian*.

It is uſual in Books of this kind after mentioning the 4 *greater* Circles, to add the 2 *Colures*, which are likewiſe *great* Circles, tho' they are not much uſed for any common Practices in the Globe, the one cutting the *Ecliptic* of the Heavenly Globe in the two Solſtitial points, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, which is called the *Solſtitial Colure*; the other in the *Equinoctial* Points, *Aries* and *Libra*, is called the Equinoctial Colure.—It is here to be obſerved of the larger Circles, that whenever we move to any diſtance Eaſt or Weſt, we change *our Meridian*;

Meridian; and if North or South, *our Horizon*; for which Reaſon thoſe Circles are not deſcribed as fixed on the Globe; but to ſhew the Meridian or Horizon of a Place, it muſt be brought to the Brazen Meridian or to the Wooden Horizon, becauſe of their Changeableneſs: but the Equator and Ecliptic remain always the ſame; for which reaſon they are called unchangeable.

CHAP. III.

Of the leſs Circles, as comprehending the Zones, Climates, and Diſtinctions of Men by the Places of their Habitation.

THE *leſſer* CIRCLES divide the Globe into *unequal* Parts, and are theſe four all parallel to the Equator; the two *Tropics* and the two *Polar* Circles. The *North* is called the Arctic, from Αρκτος, the Conſtellation repreſenting the Great Bear: and the South *Antarctic*. The *Tropicks* are each of them $23\frac{1}{2}$ from the Equator, and the Polar Circles the ſame Diſtance from the Pole.

Theſe leſſer Circles divide the Earth in reſpect to the various Degrees of Heat and Cold into 5 *Zones*, a Greek word ſignifying a Girdle or Belt, (viz.) two *Frigid*,

two Temperate, and one Torrid, which lies between the two *Tropicks*; the two Temperate between the two *Tropicks* and *Polar Circles*. The two *Frigid* between the *Polar* Circles and the *Poles*.

The Inhabitants of the *Torrid Zone* are called *Aſcii*, becauſe the *Noon Sun* being ſometimes exactly over their Heads, they have no *Noon Shade* on either Side of them; they are alſo called *Amphiſcii*, becauſe the Noon Shade falls ſometimes of the Year to the *North* of them, and ſometimes to the *South*. The Inhabitants of the *Temperate* Zones are called *Heteroſcii*, having their *Noon Shade* only on one ſide of them, *North* or *South*, as they are ſo ſituated towards the *Equator* throughout the whole Year. Such as live in the *Frigid Zones* are called *Periſcii*, becauſe ſome *time* of the year their ſhadow hath a *Circular* Motion in twenty-four Hours; the Sun not ſetting to them within that ſpace, but continuing above the *Horizon* for *one*, *two*, &c. or *ſix Months* together, according as they are farther or nearer the *Pole*, and all derive their *Names* from a Greek word Σκιά a Shadow. It is upon this account the various Quantity of the length of Days, that the Earth is divided into CLIMATES. (Wells's Geography as above, p. 10). A Climate is a ſpace of Earth, the longeſt

longeſt Day of which exceeds the longeſt Day of the precedent Climate (reckoning from the Equator) by half an Hour; and whereas the *Antients* reckoned but *ſeven* Climates on each ſide the Equator, viz. to 50 Deg. 30 min. latitude; there are now reckoned 24 each way, even up to the *Polar* Circles, and 6 from the *Polar* Circles to each *Pole*, in all 60, according to the following

TABLE.

Quantity of Latitude. Longeſt Day.			*Quantity of Latitude.* Longeſt Day.		
Clim.	*Hour. Min.*	*Deg. Min.*	*Clim.*	*Hour. Min.*	*Deg. Min.*
0	12 00	00 00	13	18 30	59 58
1	12 30	08 25	14	19 00	61 18
2	13 00	16 25	15	19 30	62 25
3	13 30	23 50	16	20 00	63 22
4	14 00	30 20	17	20 30	64 06
5	14 30	36 28	18	21 00	64 49
6	15 00	41 22	19	21 30	65 21
7	15 30	45 29	20	22 00	65 47
8	16 00	49 10	21	22 30	66 66
9	16 30	51 58	22	23 00	66 20
10	17 00	54 27	23	23 30	66 28
11	17 30	56 37	24	24 00	66 21
12	18 00	58 29			

In the Frigid Zone the continuance of Day-light encreaſes by Months, thus:

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6
	deg. min.	*deg. min.*	*deg. min.*	*deg. min.*	*deg. min.*	*deg.*
Lat.	67 15	69 30	73 20	78 20	84 10	90

As Men live in different Climates and in different Degrees of Longitude and Latitude, they are divided alſo with reſpect to their Habitation, into *Periæci*, *Antæci*, and *Antipodes*. The Periæci are ſuch as dwell in the ſame *Latitude*, but directly oppoſite Longitude: the *Antæci* are ſuch as dwell in the ſame *Longitude* and equal *Latitude*, but one *North* of the Equator and the other *South*: the *Antipodes* have both *Longitude* and *Latitude* diametrically oppoſite to the other.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Remarkable Points.

1 & 2 ARE the two *Poles* of the Earth or the Heavens; theſe are alſo ſtiled the *Poles* of the Equator, for they are 90 Degrees diſtant from it; from one of theſe *Poles* to the other, a ſuppoſed Line runs through the Center of the Globe of

of the Earth and the Heavens, and is called the *Axis* or *Axle* of the World.

3 and 4, are the *Zenith*, or Point juſt over your Head, and the *Nadir* juſt under your feet; they may be called the *Poles* of the *Horizon*, for they are 90 Degrees diſtant from it every way.

5, 6, 7, and 8, are the four *Cardinal* Points, *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, and *South*; theſe four Points, are in the *Horizon*, and for the uſe of ſailing are ſub-divided into 8 points, which are called Rhumbs, ſo that there are 32 Points in all, each Rhumb containing 11½ Degrees; theſe, as has already been obſerved, are deſcribed upon the utmoſt Circle of the *Horizon*.

9 & 10, are the two *Solſtitial* Points; theſe are at the beginning of the ſigns *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in the Ecliptic Line, where it juſt touches thoſe two *Tropicks*. Theſe Points ſhew the Sun's place on the *longeſt* and *ſhorteſt* Days; the firſt is the 21ſt of June, 8 H. 29 Min. the other is the 21ſt of December, 2 H. and 23 Min. (*Note*, theſe Days are called the *Summer* and *Winter* Solſtices becauſe the Sun ſeems to ſtand ſtill, that is, to make the Days neither encreaſe or decreaſe ſenſibly for 20 Days together.)

11 and 12, are *Aries* and *Libra*, the two Equinoctial Points where the *Ecliptic* cuts the *Equator*: When the Sun enters theſe

theſe two *Signs* the Days and Nights are equal all over the World; it enters *Aries* in the Spring, the 20th of March, (10 H. 29 Min.) which is called the *Vernal Equinox*, and *Libra* in Autumn, 22d of Sept. (10 H. 3 Min.) which is called the *Autumnal Equinox*: the 4 Points, viz. 2 Equinoctial and 2 Solſtitial, divide the *Ecliptic* into the 4 quarters of the Year.

13 and 14. It may not be improper here to mention the Poles of the *Ecliptic*, which are two other Points marked upon the Celeſtial Globe.

If an Axis was thruſt thro' the Center of the Globe at Right Angles with the Plane of the *Ecliptic*, its end would be found in the two *Polar Circles*, which is of great uſe in Aſtronomy, where the *Ecliptic* is the Principal guide, as the *Equator* is in Geography.

CHAP. V.

Of the Combination of theſe Points and Circles forming an Analemma, for ſupplying the Place of the Globe.

THERE are beſides thoſe mentioned above, 2 Points, where the Moon's *Orbit* cuts the *Orbit* of the Earth, diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed by the Name of *Nodes*; that whereby any Planet croſſes the *Ecliptic* aſcending is called the Dragon's Head, and marked thus ☊; and where the Planet croſſes the Ecliptic deſcending to the *Southward* is called the *Dragon's Tail*, and marked thus, ☋. But theſe Points belong to Aſtronomy, and are only mentioned here to ſhew, that if the Moon's path and the Earth's were preciſely the ſame, or in the ſame Plane, then at every new Moon the Sun would be eclipſed, and at every Full the Moon would would be eclipſed by the Earth's coming betwixt the Sun and the Moon; and from theſe Eclipſes the Circle called the Ecliptic derives its name.

It may not be amiſs before we proceed farther, to let the Reader ſee a repreſentation of the foregoing *Circles* and *Points* on the Globe, juſt as they ſtand in our *Horizon* at *London*, and ſo far as they can be repreſented on a flat Surface and in ſtreight lines.

Let the North Pole be raiſed above the North part of the *Horizon* to 51½ Degrees which are numbered on the *Brazen* Meridian, and then let the Globe be placed at ſuch a diſtance as to make Convexity inſenſible, and appear as a flat or plain ſurface. This projection where the Circles appear as ſtreight lines, is called *Ortographick*:

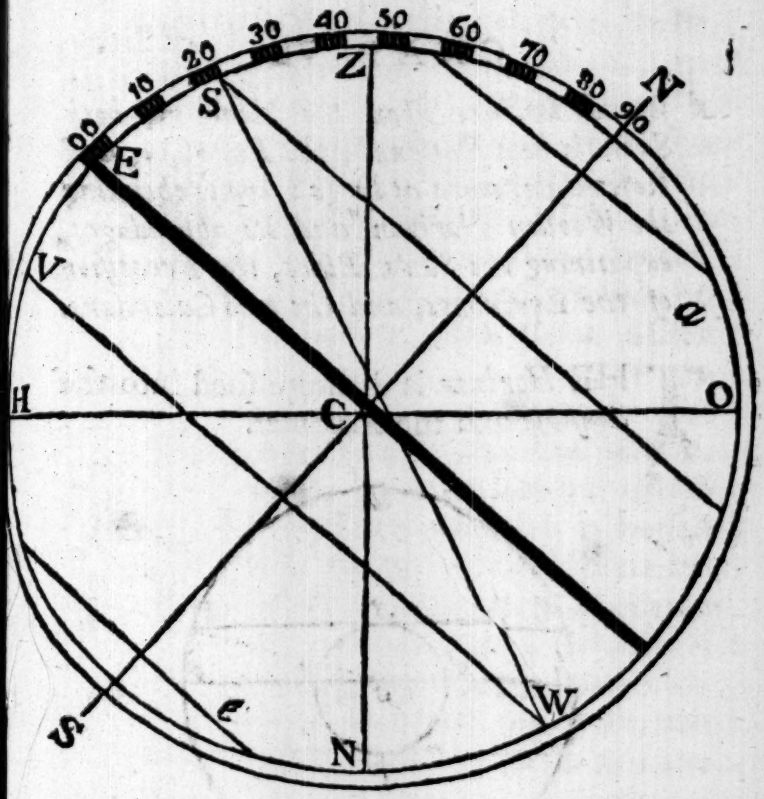
but

but where the Form of the Circles is preſerved, *Stereographick* or *Circular:* and let the Eye of the Spectator in this poſition of the Globe be juſt level and *oppoſite* to C. which repreſents the Eaſt point of the *Horizon*, then the Globe and the Circles on it will appear nearly as repreſented in the following figure. The large Circle divided by every five degrees, repreſents the *Meridian*; the reſt of the *larger* and *leſſer* Circles are inſerted together, with the *North* and *South* Poles; Z is the Zenith of London, N. the Nadir, H. the South point of the *Wooden Horizon*, O. the *North Point*, C. the *Eaſt* and *Weſt* points, S. the *Summer* Solſtice, W. the *Winter* Solſtice, E. the Equator, (a) the Ecliptic's *North Pole*, (e) the Ecliptic's *South* Pole. The two *Equinoctial* Points are repreſented by (C) ſuppoſing *one* to be on this ſide, and the *other* on the oppoſite ſide of the Globe.

If you would have the two Colures repreſented in this figure, you muſt ſuppoſe the *Meridian* to be the Solſtitial Colure, and the *Axis* of the world to be the Equinoctial Colure.

This repreſentation or projection of the Sphere in ſtreight lines, is uſually called an Analemma. The Zones are repreſented in the ſame Figure.

For



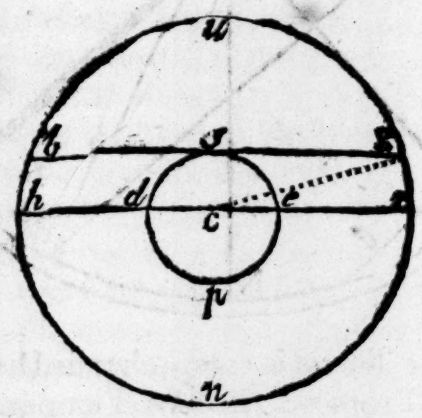
For the Torrid is comprehended between the two Tropics: the two Temperate between the Tropics and the Polar Circles, and the two Frigid extend from the Polar Circles to the Poles.—Where the Globe is wanting, the foregoing Figure will partly ſupply it's place.——*There is a ſmall miſtake in the drawing of this figure: the Point Z repreſenting the Zenith, ſhould fall upon* 53½ *Degrees of the Meridian: for the reſt, it anſwers the Deſign.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

A ſecond Lecture upon the Horizon, *both Senſible and Rational; the Parallax, and Refraction, more at large; comprehending the Wooden Horizon and its appendages, explaining the Sun's Place, the Preceſſion of the Equinoxes, and the two Calendars.*

THE *Horizon* is diſtinguiſhed into the *Senſible* and the *Rational.*



The *Senſible Horizon* ſuppoſes the Spectator placed on the Surface of the *Earth* or *Water*, and reaches as far as the Eye can ſee, but the *Rational* or true *Horizon*, ſuppoſes the Spectator placed at the Center of the Earth at c, and thus divides the Globes both of the Heavens and the Earth into two halves.

Suppoſe

Suppoſe on the Circle s. d. p. e. to be the Earth, and the Circle u. b. h. n. r. g. the Heavens; b. s. g. the line making the *Senſible Horizon* and h. r. the *Rational.* The *Senſible* Horizon on the *Earth* or *Sea*, includes a. s. o. and reaches but a little way, for if a Man ſix feet high ſtood upon a large Plain, or the Surface of the *Sea*, he could ſee no farther than three Miles round him.

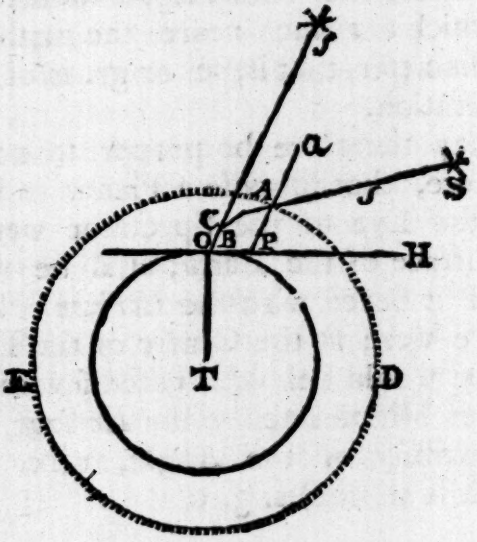
Thus it appears that the Senſible *Horizon* on the Earth or on the Sea a. s. o. differs very much from the Extent of the Real and Rational Horizon, d. s. e. but as to the Heavens, where the fixed Stars remain, the Senſible Horizon b. u. g. ſcarce differs at all from the Rational, becauſe of the diſtance, tho' with reſpect to the *Planets*, which are much nearer the earth, the Semi-diameter, that is, sc. or gr. is of ſome conſideration.

It may therefore be proper to note in this place, that ſuppoſe a Planet to be at g. if the Eye of the Spectator were on the Surface of the Earth, at s. he would behold it level with the *Horizon*: but if the Eye were at the Centre of the Earth, or c. he would behold it raiſed ſeveral Degrees or Minutes above the *Horizon*, even the quantity of the Angle, c. c. r. or (which is all one) s. g. c.

This

This *difference* between theſe two *Places* of the Spectator makes a variation or difference between the places g. and r. or Quantity of the Angle g. c. r. or (which is the ſame) s. g. s. which is therefore called by a Greek Word its *Parallax*, or Horizontal *Parallax* or Parallactic Angle, of great uſe in *Aſtronomy* to adjuſt the real diſtances, and conſequently the real Magnitudes of the ſeveral Planets: but only mentioned here.

Beſide the Parallax, it is neceſſary to know the nature of Refraction in order to aſcertain the true place of the Heavenly Bodies. The Effect of which may be underſtood by the following Figure and its Explication.



Whence

Whence the *Parallax* has a quite contrary Effect to *Refraction*; foraſmuch as this cauſes a Phænomenon to appear higher or more above the Horizon than it really is. Thus in the above Figure let T denote the Earth ſurrounded with the Atmoſphere A E D; S ſome Star, BO the Spectator on the Surface of the Earth. Were there no Atmoſphere, or were it of an equal Thickneſs with the Æther, the Rays of Light would come directly on a right Line from S to O. But the Rays, when they have paſſed through the Æther S C, entering at A into the Atmoſphere, which is thicker than the Æther, hereby are refracted (i. e. as it were broken) and bent towards the Right Line O P which is perpendicular to the Surface of the Atmoſphere at A. And becauſe it is likely that the Atmoſphere itſelf is not all along, from the Æther to the Earth, of an equal Thickneſs, but is thicker as it is nearer to the Earth: hence a Ray coming from the Star S will be refracted, not only at A, but alſo at other Points within the Atmoſphere (as at B C &c.) and at each of theſe Points will be refracted the ſame way, viz. towards T. But of the Ray A B C O, it is only the laſt Part C O which affects the Eye, and therefore the

Eye

he ſees the Star at *s*, and conſequently higher or much more above the Horizon O H, than really it is. But Refraction (as well as Parallax) is greater when the Phænomenon is nearer to the Horizon, and as the Phænomenon aſcends higher, it continually decreaſes, and quite ceaſes in the Zenith. To Refraction it is attributed that the Sun and Moon appear of an oval Figure near the Horizon.

Whenſoever we move on the Earth either Eaſt, Weſt, North, or South, we change our Horizon, both Senſible and Rational: for every Motion, or change of Place, gives us a Hemiſphere of Sky or Heaven over our head a little different from what it was; and we can ſee leſs on one ſide of the Globe of the Earth, and more on the other ſide. Whenſoever we move toward the Eaſt or Weſt, we change our Meridian: but we do not change our Meridian if we move directly to the North or South. Upon this account the *Horizon* and *Meridian* are called *changeable* Circles, and the Globe is made moveable within theſe Circles to repreſent this *changeableneſs* whereby every place on the Earth may be brought under its proper Horizon.

But the *Equator* and the *Ecliptic* are called unchangeable Circles, becauſe whenſoever we travel or change our Places

on the Earth, theſe Circles are ſtill the ſame.

The Horizon therefore not being painted on the Globe, is placed upon a wooden Frame without, which ſupports it: it repreſents the Rational Horizon being placed in the Centre of the Earth. The inner edge is divided into 360 Degrees or 12 times 30, allowing 30 Degrees to every *Sign* or Conſtellation, the Figures of which are uſually drawn there. There are as follow; ♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini, ♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo, ♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpio, ♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricornus, ♒ Aquarius, and ♓ Piſces.

It is to be noted here, that the Signs or Conſtellations in the Heavens obtained their names about 2000 Years ago, or more, chiefly from the Egyptians, as partly appears from their Characters, which are Hieroglyphical, and at that time the Stars that make up Aries or the Ram, were in the place where the Ecliptic aſcending cuts the Equator; but now the Conſtellation Aries is moved upwards towards the place of Cancer, near thirty Degrees; and ſo every Conſtellation is moved forward in the Ecliptic from the Weſt towards the Eaſt, near thirty Degrees, ſo that the Conſtellation or Stars that make up the Sign Piſces are now in the place where Aries

was, or where the Ecliptic cuts the Equator in the Spring. And the Conſtellation Virgo is now where Libra was, or where the Ecliptic cuts the Equator in Autumn; ſo Gemini is in the Summer Solſtice where Cancer was, and Sagittarius in the Winter Solſtice where Capricorn was. And by theſe means the Sun is got into the Equinox in Piſces and Virgo, and is arrived at the Solſtices in Gemini and Sagittarius, i. e. when it is among thoſe Stars.

In reference then to the 12 *Diviſions* of the *Ecliptic*, on the Surface of the Wooden Horizon which ſurrounds the Body of the Globe, it is to be obſerved, that neither the Conſtellations themſelves nor their names, but their Characters or Hieroglyphics ſhew which Diviſion of the Ecliptic is eſteemed reſpectively to belong to each Sign, or goes under the name of each Sign. Thus the Character, or Hieroglyphycal repreſentation of Aries is placed at the Beginning of that Diviſion, which is eſteemed to belong to Aries, tho' the ſaid Diviſion of 30 Degrees between Aries and Taurus is almoſt out of that Diviſion. The ſame Method is to be obſerved with the reſt. (Wells)

The reaſon of this is to avoid Confuſion, for though the conſtellations themſelves are continually, though very ſlowly, changing their

their Situation in the Zodiac or Ecliptic, in conformity thereto, continually to change the names of the ſeveral Diviſions would create great uncertainty in Aſtronomy; foraſmuch as it would make it an intricate Matter rightly to diſtinguiſh what parts of the Zodiac belonged to the ſeveral Signs in different Ages of the World.—Wherefore to avoid ſuch Confuſion, it has been with great Prudence judged expedient not to make any Change as to the names of the Diviſions, (though the Conſtellations themſelves do in proceſs of Time change their Places), but always to look on that, which is eſteemed the firſt Diviſion of the Zodiac, as belonging to Aries, at leaſt to let it go always under the name of Aries, and ſo on to the reſt: tho' that Conſtellation and conſequently the reſt, has now ſo changed its Situation as to be moſtly out of its reſpective Diviſion, and will in proceſs of Time be removed farther and farther from it.

Agreeably to the 12 Signs of the Zodiac the Solar Year is divided into 12 Months, called Solar Months, each being the ſpace wherein the Sun goes through a Sign, and ſo continuing 30 Days and an half. Its Motion is in a Spiral Line, advancing one Degree on the Ecliptic Daily; when the Sun gains 90 Degrees on the Ecliptic,

which is an oblique Circle, in a Quarter of a Year, it gains but 23½ of direct Diſtance from the Equator meaſured. How the Solar Months anſwer to the common *Calendar* Months, or which amounts to the ſame, what Degree of the Ecliptic the Sun is in each Day of the 12 Calendar Months, is to be ſeen on the upper Surface of the broad Wooden Circle of the Globe, commonly called the Horizon; for thereon the 12 Signs of the *Ecliptic*, and the 12 Calendar Months, are ſo placed, both according to the Julian and Gregorian Account, as that the Days of one may duly anſwer to the reſpective *Degrees* of the other.

The *Julian* Account, or the *old* Stile was the work of Julius Cæſar, and was uſed in England 'till 1752: the *Gregorian* Account was formed by Pope Gregory in the XIIIth *Century*, and was introduced in the Room of the old, in the Year 1582, and is called the new Sytle, which is 11 Days ſooner than the old, as you may ſee by the Poſition of the Calendars, where the 10th of March in the firſt or old Calendar being right againſt the 21ſt in the new or Gregorian Calendar.

The Sun is reckoned to go through almoſt one Sign every Month or 30 Days, and thus to finiſh the Year in 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes, i. e. nearly 6 Hours.

It may not be improper in this Place to remark, that thoſe 5 Hours and 49 Minutes which the Sun's annual Revolution requires above 365 Days, will in 4 Years time amount to near a whole Day.—Therefore every 4th Year has 366 Days in it, and is called the *Leap-Year*, and *Biſſextile* from the Roman Calendar; where they reckon twice over the 6th Day before the Calends of March, i. e. 24th of February.

It may be further remarked alſo, that the odd 11 Minutes, which are wanting Yearly to make up a compleat Day of 24 Hours, are accounted for in the new Style by leaving out a whole Day once in 133 or 134 Years. And it is the neglect of accounting for theſe odd Minutes in the old Style above a 1000 Years backwards, that has made the Difference between the old Style and the new to be at preſent 11 Days.

On the outward Verge of the Horizon is the Circle of the Winds or Rhumbs, *viz.* the Mariner's Compaſs, being 32 in number, (beginning at the North) each Point or Rhumb contains $11\frac{1}{4}$ Degrees. For 32 multiplied by $11\frac{1}{4}$ makes 360.

But if you have *Senex's* Globes improved by Mr. *Martin*, the Horizon has on it 5 Circles.

1ſt. The Circle next the Globe ſhews the Azimuth from South to North, both

Eaſtward and Weſtward 180 Degrees.

2d. The next Circle is that of *Amplitude*, numbered from the Eaſt and Weſt Points to both North and South, 90 Degrees.

3d. The third Circle contains the 32 Points of the Mariner's Compaſs.

4th. The fourth is that of the Months and Days throughout the Year.

5th. The fifth is the Ecliptic, and contains the Names Marks and Figures of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac; which Variety ſhews, that we are not to expect every Particular Pair of Globes to be exactly in this Reſpect of the ſame Conſtruction, as the different Makers make them differently.

CHAP. VII.

A ſecond lecture upon the Meridian more at Large; the brazen one, and its Appendages, ſuch as the Hour Circle, Quadrant of Altitude, &c.

THE Meridian means, as was obſerved before, the half of a Day, becauſe when the Sun is there arrived it is Midday at the Place where that Circle is the Meridian; but beſides this Diſtinction, the Meridian ſerves many other purpoſes.

The

The brazen one which repreſents the reſt, and to which they are all ſubordinate, is *divided* and *graduated*, and the graduated ſide is always to be turned to the Eaſt: it is not like the Equator and the Ecliptic divided into 360 Degrees, but into four nineties. In this manner from the Equator towards the North and South Pole, the Meridian is marked with a Cypher over the Equator thus (0), and on each ſide with 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90,—and from the Pole to the Equator, it is marked 10, 20, &c. to 90 on the other ſide, which ends in the Equator: as many Degrees as one Pole is elevated or raiſed, ſo many Degrees will the other Pole be lowered or depreſſed, which elevation of the Pole ſhews the Latitude of the Place.

The Meridians alſo mark the Hour;—for the ſame Lines which are called Lines of Longitude or Meridians on the Earth, are called Hour Circles on the Heavenly Globe, and if they be drawn through the Poles of the World at every 15 Degrees on the Equator, then they will divide the 360 Parts or Degrees into Hours.

Note, As 15 Degrees make one Hour, ſo 15 Minutes of a Degree make one Minute in time, and one whole Degree makes 4 Minutes in Time.

Obſerve likewiſe, Degrees are marked ſometimes with (d), or with a ſmall (o),—Minutes of Degrees with a Daſh (′)—Seconds of Minutes with a double Daſh (″)—Hours with an (h),—Minutes of Hours ſometimes with (m), and ſometimes with a Daſh: Seconds with a double Daſh.

By theſe Meridians or Hour Lines croſſing the Equator on the Heavenly Globe, the Eye is directed to the true Hour, or the Degree of Right Aſcenſion on the Equator, though the Sun or Star may be far from the Equator.

By theſe you may alſo compute on the Earthly Globe, what Hour it is at any Place in the World, by having the true Hour given at any other Place, and by changing the Degrees of their Difference of Longitude into Hours, according to the Rule above mentioned.

There are alſo pertaining to the *Celeſtial* Globe, certain other Circles, which for want of Room, and their multiplicity cannot really be deſcribed on the Globe, ſuch are *Almicantars*, or Circles of Altitude, *Azimuths* or Vertical Circles, which will be explained in a following Chapter, containing *Terms* and *Definitions*, belonging rather to *Aſtronomy*, but uſed occaſionally in Geography.

Of

Of the Hour-Circle, *or* Dial-Plate *of the* Globe.

But ſince ſeveral *Queſtions* or Problems that relate to the Hour cannot be ſo commodiouſly reſolved by thoſe few Meridians or Hour-lines, becauſe every Place on the Globe has its proper Meridian, where the Sun comes at 12 o'Clock, therefore there is a braſs Dial-Plate invented, and may be fixed at the North or South Pole of the Globe for the uſe of thoſe who live in each Hemiſphere, which may be done with Globes of the following Deſcription; the 24 Hours of which exactly anſwer to the 24 Hour Circles that might be drawn on the Globe. Now the Dial being fixed and the Pointer moveable, this anſwers all the Purpoſes of having an infinite number of Hour Circles drawn on the Globe, and fitted to every ſpot of the Heavens or the Earth. For the Pointer or Index may be ſet to the upper 12 o'Clock or Noon of the Place you intend to repreſent, when the Sun's true place in the Heavens, or when the Place on the Earth is brought to the Braſs Meridian will naturally repreſent the 24 Hours of every Day in the Year, or in any particular Town or City, as upon the Celeſtial Globe the Situation of the

Stars for every Hour during the Nucthemeron for every Day in the Year. The late Alterations in the Globe taking away this Hour Circle, and not anſwering this Purpoſe, at leaſt not to every one's apprehenſion, is the Reaſon why Globes of that make are neglected, and thoſe with the old Hour Circle retained as intelligibly anſwering the old Uſes of the ſame. The reaſon of this Alteration was, that they could not ſo conveniently elevate the South Pole above the Horizon, for thoſe that paſſed the Line; but to amend this, and yet preſerve the Uſe of the Hour Circle, which has had the Approbation of the Learned for ſo many Ages, Dr. Free contrived to have a Pair of Globes made with an Axis a little larger in Diameter, ſo as to admit a Drill, by which the Pointer or Hand was ſcrewed on or off, and the Hour Circle fixt to a Socket or Channel, which ſlides all round the Meridian, ſo as to be placed at either Pole, as it happened to be required. [Mr. *Carey* in the Strand, made the Globes of this Sort.]

Quadrant *of* Altitude.

There belongs to the brazen Meridian, the Quadrant of Altitude, which being turned round the Globe ſhews the Almicantars: it repreſents that or any other Vertical

Vertical Circle reſpectively applied to the Body of the Globe, from the *Zenith* to the Horizon.

It is a long narrow Strip of Braſs, made thin and pliant to the Body of the Globe, and reaches from the Zenith to the Horizon, being divided into 90 Degrees, as being juſt equal to the fourth Part of the Circumference of the Globe, whence it takes its name of Quadrant, being particularly ſtiled the Quadrant of *Altitude*, from its uſe in taking the *Altitude* of any Point of the Globe. And as by its Length from the Zenith to the Horizon, it repreſents the fourth Part of a Circle, ſo being faſtened on the Top of the Zenith, and then moved round the Body of the Globe by ſuch its Motion, the ſeveral points thereof will repreſent the ſeveral Almicantars between the Zenith and the Horizon, the former of which is an Arabic Word, ſignifying the Parallels of Altitude that may be drawn between them.

But beſides the Uſe of the greater Circles as before related, viz. the *Horizon*, *Meridian*, the *Equator*, and the *Zodiac* or Ecliptic, two Colures and the two *Tropics*, and the two *Polar* Circles, the former of which are called *greater*, by being *Concentrical* to the Globe itſelf, and dividing it into two *Hemiſpheres* or equal parts, the

latter leſs by dividing it into two *unequal* parts; there are uſually drawn on the *Terreſtrial* Globe other Circles croſſing the *Equator* at every ten Degrees; and other Circles running *Parallel* to the *Equator* at every ten Degrees; the former are called Circles of *Longitude*, the latter *Parallels* of *Latitude*: thoſe croſſing the *Equator* ſhew the *Longitude*, (that is the diſtance from the firſt *Meridian* taken at liberty, as was before obſerved) as the *Parallels* ſhew the *Latitude* or the *Diſtance* of Places from the *Equator*.

Beſides theſe, there are uſually drawn upon the *Terreſtrial* Globe *Rhumbs*, i. e. Circles croſſing one another in ſome certain Points of the Compaſs, where there is a vacancy, and repreſenting the ſeveral WINDS, or 32 Points of the Compaſs ſet down on the outward rim of the Wooden *Horizon*, both of the *Celeſtial* and *Terreſtrial* Globe: there are lines alſo in Maps of the World of a globular Form ſhewing the Variation of the Compaſs; but the main difference betwen the two Globes is, that on the Surface of the *Celeſtial* are deſcribed the Conſtellations, and other fixed ſtars in their due ſituation; and on the ſurface of the *Terreſtrial*, the ſeveral parts of the *Earth* and *Sea* in their due ſituation.

CHAP.

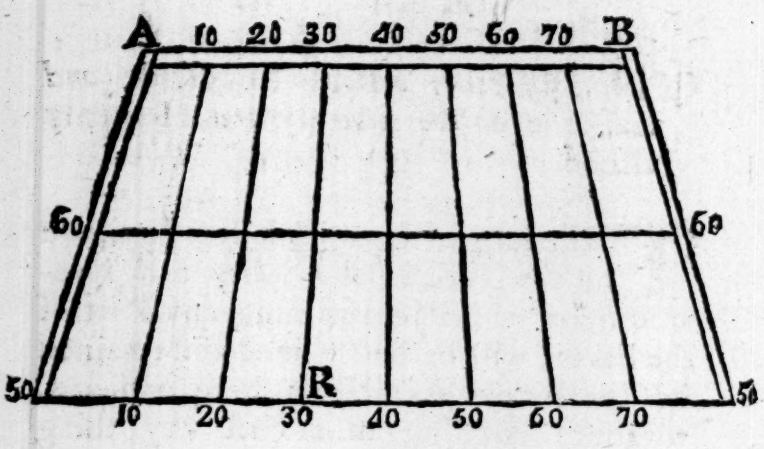
CHAP. VIII.

Of the Difference between Longitude *and* Latitude *on the* Earthly *and* Heavenly Globe.

THE Idea of Longitude and Latitude on the Terreſtrial Globe, and likewiſe upon Maps repreſenting any Part of the Earth, will be beſt gained and retained by the ſimple Exhibition here annexed, without crowding in at firſt any thing more particular.

In Maps, the ſides repreſent the *Meridian*, and there you find the Degrees of *Latitude* marked at the Ends of the Parallels to the Equator. On the Bottom and Top you ſee the Degrees of Longitude; becauſe the Lines at Bottom as well as that at the Top are Parallels to the Equator, on which the Longitude is meaſured.

This is exhibited by the following Figure, which diſcovers at once both Longitude and Latitude.—



Let a blue Thread deſcend from 30 to the Letter R, and let it repreſent the Meridian drawn from 30 to the Point R; and let a red Thread proceed from the Parallel of Latitude 50, and end at the Point R; then will the blue Thread ſhew the Longitude of the Place which R repreſents, and the red Thread the Latitude of the ſame—ſo that its Eaſtern Longitude will be 30 and its Latitude about 50.

In the affair then of *Longitude* and *Latitude* on the *Terreſtrial* Globe, it is apparent that the Equator has the Preference as Principal Regulator, it being the Line from which Latitude is reckoned, and on which the Meridians mark the Longitude.

But Longitude and Latitude on the Heavenly Globe are regulated by the Ecliptic, and they bear the ſame Relation

to

to that as on the Earthly Globe they do to the Equator, which *Idea* is to be quitted here, as it creates ſome Difficulty, and the Ecliptic ſubſtituted in its Room.

For the Lines of Latitude in the Heavenly Globe are all ſuppoſed *Parallels* to the Ecliptic, and the *Lines of Longitude* cut the Ecliptic at Right Angles, and all meet in the Poles of the Ecliptic, bearing the ſame Relation to it, as on the Earthly Globe they bear to the Equator. Thus the Latitude of a Star is its Diſtance from the Ecliptic either North or South, meaſured upon the Line of Longitude.—And the Longitude of a Star is a Star's Place in the Ecliptic, counted from the Point ♈. Longitude and Latitude on the Earthly Globe are found originally by Meaſurement, and may be corrected by the ſame Means; for which Reaſon in the Year 1736 the French King ſent *Monſieur Maupertuis*, and ſeveral other able Mathematicians to meaſure a Degree of the Meridian at the Polar Circle in Lapland. And alſo about the ſame time another Party of Mathematicians, compoſed of *French* and *Spaniards*, to the Equator, in order to meaſure another Degree of the Meridian in thoſe Parts, and to deduce from thence the contents of each that a Compariſon might be made between the Equatorial and the Polar

Polar Degrees. Theſe and ſuch kind of Meaſurements, were reduced by art to a Globe or Map, which when conceived might be reduced to Science by the methods juſt mentioned, with reſpect to the Uſe of Globes and Maps. But independent of theſe Globes and Maps, or the *Repreſentations* of *Artificial* Circles, the LATITUDE of a PLACE, which regards only the Diſtance *Northward* or *Southward*, may be known by obſervations on the Sun or Stars, by which it will appear, how much your Latitnde alters.

Though it is exceeding difficult, on the contrary, to find the *Longitude* of a Place or the Diſtance of one Place from another, *eaſtward* or *weſtward* by the Sun or Stars, becauſe they are always moving round from Eaſt to Weſt, or ſeemingly ſo in the vulgar Opinion. For in Reality it is the Earth's diurnal Motion from Weſt to Eaſt, which makes the Stars appear to go from Eaſt to Weſt.

The Longitude of a Place, has been therefore uſually found out and determined by meaſuring the Diſtance travelled over on the Earth or Sea, from the Weſt towards the Eaſt, ſuppoſing you know the Longitude of the Place from whence you firſt ſet out; for Example if it is the *firſt* MERIDIAN.

Hence

Hence *Longitude* in NAVIGATION is an Arch of the Equator contained between the *firſt* MERIDIAN, and the Meridian which the Ship is in.

There is one thing more to be obſerved before we quit this Subject, concerning the different *Extent* of the *Degrees* of each.— Becauſe the Latitude of Places is meaſured upon their Meridians which are all of them great Circles (Wells, Page 4 &c.) all the Degrees of Latitude are equal in Extent one to another, ſuppoſed to be 60 Miles, according to which, a Minute of a Degree i. e. the 60th part, will be equal to one Mile. Hence the Degrees of Latitude will be turned into Miles by being multiplied by 60; but the Caſe is different with Reſpect to *Longitude*, becauſe the Parallels continually decreaſe towards the Poles, and yet are each of them divided into 360 Degrees. Hence the Degrees of Longitude are not equal in Miles one to another, but vary according to the following Table, from Wells's and Cluver's large Geography.—

Lat.	*Mil.*	*Min.*	*Lat.*	*Mil.*	*Min.*
0	60	00	4	59	50
1	59	56	5	59	46
2	59	54	6	59	40
3	59	25	7	59	37

Lat.

Lat.	Mil.	Min.	Lat.	Mil.	Min.
8	59	24	38	47	16
9	59	10	39	46	36
10	59	00	40	46	00
11	58	52	41	45	16
12	58	40	42	44	36
13	58	28	43	43	52
14	58	12	44	43	08
15	58	00	45	42	24
16	57	40	46	41	40
17	57	20	47	41	00
18	57	04	48	40	08
19	56	44	49	39	20
20	56	24	50	38	32
21	56	00	51	37	44
22	55	36	52	37	00
23	55	12	53	36	00
24	54	48	54	35	26
25	54	24	55	34	24
26	54	00	56	33	32
27	53	28	57	32	40
28	53	00	58	31	48
29	52	28	59	31	00
30	51	56	60	30	00
31	51	24	61	29	04
32	50	52	62	28	08
33	50	20	63	27	12
34	49	44	64	26	16
35	49	08	65	25	20
36	48	32	66	24	24
37	47	56	67	23	28

Lat.	*Mil.*	*Min.*	*Lat.*	*Mil.*	*Min.*
68	22	32	80	10	24
69	21	32	81	09	20
70	20	32	82	08	20
71	19	32	83	07	20
72	18	32	84	06	12
73	17	32	85	05	12
74	16	32	86	04	12
75	15	32	87	03	12
76	14	32	88	02	04
77	13	32	89	01	04
78	12	32	90	00	00
79	11	28			

CHAP. IX.

Of Right Aſcenſion, Oblique Aſcenſion, and Aſcenſional Difference: of the Poetical Riſing of the Sun and Stars, according to Heſiod, Homer, and Virgil.

THE Term of *Right* is taken from the Poſition of the Sphere, which in a Right Sphere ſuppoſes the *Equator* to cut the *Horizon* at right Angles; as in an oblique Sphere, it cuts it in Angles leſs than 90 Degrees: all the Inhabitants of the World except thoſe that live under the Equator

Equator and the Poles, have an oblique Sphere.

The *Right Aſcenſion* of the Sun or any Star is its Diſtance from the Meridian, which paſſes through the Point *Aries* counted towards the Eaſt, and meaſured on the Equator.—It is the ſame Thing with Longitude on the Earthly Globe: 'tis found by bringing the Sun's Place to the Equator, and noting what Degree of it is cut by the Meridian.

Oblique Aſcenſion is that Degree of the Equator, which in an oblique Sphere riſes together with the Sun or Stars, conſidered in its Diſtance from the Point Aries.

Note, that in a direct Sphere, all the Heavenly bodies can only have a *right Aſcenſion* and no *oblique*, becauſe the ſame Point or Degree of the Equator, that riſes with them, comes alſo to the Meridian with them: but in an *oblique* Sphere, there is a great deal of Difference between the Point that riſes with them, and the Point that comes with them to the Meridian.

In an *oblique* Sphere, therefore, it is found as in the Latitude of London, by obſerving what is the Extent of an Arch of the *Equinoctial*, which is cut by the Horizon at the riſing of the Sun or Star, for that is its oblique Aſcenſion.

To find it therefore, rectify your Globe, and bring the Sun's Place down to the Eaſtern

Eaſtern Verge of the Horizon: then obſerve at what Degree the Horizon cuts the Equator, for that is the *oblique Aſcenſion* required.

The Quantities of the *oblique* and *right* Aſcenſion being thus found, the *Aſcenſional Difference* is found by ſubtracting the leſſer out of the greater and ſhews the Diſtance of the Sun's riſing or ſetting from 6 o'Clock, and ſo of a Star. This Difference is turned into time by reckoning one Hour for every 15 Degrees.

Thus ſuppoſing the Sun's right Aſcenſion to be by old Stile, Oct. 13, about 208, and his oblique Aſcenſion on that Day in Reſpect to London, to be about 223, conſequently the Aſcenſional Difference is 15, which anſwers to one Hour in Time.—Wherefore, the Seaſon of the Year being conſidered, the Sun riſes much about an Hour after 6, i. e. much about 7, and ſets much about an Hour before 6, that is, much about 5 o'Clock. The Caſe is the ſame with regard to an Example from the new Stile.

As for the Poetical riſing of the Stars, they are generally reckoned to be threefold, *Achronical*, which ſignifies out of time from α' non and χρόνος Tempus.—*Coſmical*, which ſignifies ornamental or in order, from χόσμος Mundus or Ordo, *Heliacally* or with the Sun, from ἥλιος Sol.

A Star

A Star *riſes Achronically* when it riſes juſt at Sun-ſet.

A Star *ſets* Achronically when it ſets with the Sun.

A Star *riſes Coſmically*, when it riſes with the Sun.

A Star *ſets Coſmically*, when it ſets at Sun-riſing.

Heliacal riſing is when a Star, once immerſed in the Sun's Beams, gets out of them ſo as to be ſeen at the Eaſtern Verge of the Horizon, juſt before Sun-riſing.

Heliacal ſetting is when a Star once out of the Sun's Beams, gets into them, ſo as to be inviſible after Sun-ſet.

Heliacal riſing and ſetting of the Stars, is different according to their different Magnitudes.

Note, Stars of the firſt Magnitude are ſeen at riſing and ſetting when the Sun is but 12° below the Horizon. Stars of the ſecond Magnitude are not perfectly ſeen, but when the Sun is 13° below the Horizon. Thoſe of the 3d Degree when he is 14°,—of the 4th Degree of Magnitude when he is 15°—of the 5th when he is 16°—of the 6th when he is 17°, and the nebulous or ſmall ones not viſible unleſs he is 18 Degrees below the Horizon viz. about the beginning and ending of Twilight.

Sirius

Sirius the Dog Star riſes *Heliacally* about Auguſt 26th.—The Poets and others formerly uſed to reckon their *Dies Caniculares*, or Dog-Days from the heliacal riſing of Sirius: but they did not agree when they ended. Some reckoned them to continue 30 or 40, and others 50 Days; however in this they agreed, that the Weather was very hot and ſultry for 5 or 6 Weeks after the riſing of Sirius. But as it was then, ſo it is now a moſt ridiculous whim: for Sirius does not riſe heliacally till near September, tho, our Almanac-makers (for what reaſon I know not) continue to reckon the beginning of the Dog-Days from July the 30th; but however it is plain that Sirius can no ways be charged with bringing this ſultry Weather, becauſe 3 or 4000 Years hence, he will not riſe heliacally till November, and then perhaps will be charged with bringing as much cold by the ſame rule.

CHAP. X.

Of Definitions and Terms, pertaining rather to Aſtronomy, viz. Almicantars, Azimuths, and Amplitude, compared with Azimuths, Zenith Diſtance, Meridian Altitude, Declination and Elevation of the Pole.

FOR the meaſuring of the Altitude or depreſſion of any *Phænomenon* (i. e. its Diſtance

Diſtance above or below the Horizon) here are continued Circles to run parallel to the Horizon through every point of the Globe, which grow leſs and leſs on each Side of the Horizon as they are remote from it, and at length end in two Points. One of theſe Points being always over the Vertex or head of the Spectator, is therefore called the Vertical Point, or by a ſingle Arabic Word, the *Zenith*. The other Point, which is diametrically oppoſite to the former, is called by an Arabic Word the *Nadir*.

(This is illuſtrated by putting the Globe into a parallel Sphere, when the Pole will repreſent the Zenith.)

The forementioned parallel Circles between the Horizon, and the Zenith or Nadir, are called from their uſe. *Circles* or *Parallels* of *Altitude*, and by an *Arabic* Word *Almicantars*.

For denoting what Point of the Horizon any *Phænomenon* is in, or is at leaſt to be referred to, there are conceived alſo Circles croſſing every point of the *Horizon* at right Angles, and all croſſing one another in the *Zenith* and Nadir. And from their common interſection being thus in the *Zenith* or Vertical Point, they are ſtiled *Vertical Cirles*, or by an *Arabic* Word, *Azimuths*. Theſe are repreſented (as before) by

by putting the Globe into a *Parallel* Sphere.

Amplitude is an Arch of the Horizon contained between the true Eaſt and Weſt Points and that Degree of the Horizon where the Sun and Stars riſe or ſet, and is called the North or South Amplitude accordingly.

Some reckon *Azimuths* to be in Effect the ſame as Amplitude, ſave only with this difference, that whereas Amplitude is only at riſing and ſetting, Azimuth ſhews the Diſtance from the Eaſt and Weſt Points at any Time when the Sun or Stars are above the Horizon.

Zenith Diſtance is the number of Degrees that the Sun or any Star wants of 90 Degrees, i. e. of the Pole, when they are upon the Meridian or greateſt Height.

Altitude is Height: Meridian Altitude is the greateſt Altitude or Height, at Twelve o'Clock.

Declination is the Diſtance of the Sun or any Star from the Equator, or Equinoctial, counted on the Brazen Meridian in Degrees, and is called North or South, according to the Side of the Equinoctial, on which the Declination is.

Elevation of the Pole is the ſame as Latitude.

CHAP. XI.

Of Globes and Maps.

THE Globes repreſenting the Heavens and the Earth are diſtinguiſhed by the Names of *Celeſtial*, and *Terreſtrial*.

By the *Terreſtrial* we are taught the knowledge of the Earth and Sea, with the Situation of Places, their difference in Latitude and Longitude: the Sun's riſing or ſetting: the Length of Days and Nights throughout the Year, and the true diſtance of one Place from another. This is called *Geography*.

But the *Celeſtial* not only teaches us the Sun's riſing and ſetting, but alſo the riſing or ſetting of the Stars, together with their *Right* Aſcenſion and *oblique*, their *Declination*, *Amplitude*, *Almicantar*, *Azimuth*, *Latitude*, *Longitude*, and *Diſtance*, from each other. This is called *Aſtronomy*.

The Globes for ſolving Problems may be regulated in the following manner: the *Terreſtrial* thus. Firſt let the Cardinal Points of the Globe correſpond with the Cardinal Points of the Place where it is ſet; then move the reſpective Pole, (viz. the North Pole if the Latitude given be northern, the South Pole if ſouthern, for in Globes of our Conſtruction, either of the

the Poles may be elevated with the ſame convenience) above the Horizon, till they are ſo many Degrees of the *Meridian* between the ſaid Pole and the Horizon, as anſwer to the Latitude of the Place; then find the Sun's place upon the wooden Horizon, and again upon the Horizon on the Globe, and bring that to the Meridian; fixing the pointer at the upper 12.

The Globe being thus rectified to the Latitude of the Place given, the Celeſtial will be fitted for Uſe if managed in the ſame manner, and then will be repreſented the diurnal Phænomenon at any Place and Time given, and making the Hour Index to point juſt at the upper 12 on the Hour Circle: for then the Globe will in that Poſition actually repreſent the Poſition of the Heavens in reſpect of the Place given at the Noon or 12 o'Clock of the Day given. And conſequently, by the due Motion of the Globe, may be repreſented the Poſition of the Heavens in reſpect of the Place given, at any other Part of the Day given, or at any other Time of the Year.

From hence appears the great Advantage of the Hour Circle, which is not to be laid aſide, for the Uſe of a few ſcraps of looſe Paper, eaſily loſt and confuſed, if they anſwer the End, when the uſe of this has been ſo long commodious and eaſy to be comprehended.

When a thing is intelligible and of ſuch utility, mankind muſt depart from their Underſtanding to neglect it for one attended with Inconvenience: it is the ſame folly as *repertâ Frugi veſci Glandibus.* An addition may be made to the Globes, but their uſes are ſo neceſſary as not to admit of Subtraction or Diminution. There is an Improvement indeed made to the Globes by that great Maſter of his Profeſſion Mr. Senex, which promiſes very uſeful Diſcoveries. *George Coſtard*, M. A. Fellow of Wadham College, and of the Royal Society, late of Twickenham, in a *Scholium* printed about 40 Years ago, upon the 44 propoſitions of Harris upon the Globes (3d Edition), deſcribes this Contrivance of Mr Senex, in the following Words, " That by making Uſe of his Methods the riſings and ſettings of the Stars may be found for any Age, paſt, or to come." In a Globe of this ſort the Poles of the diurnal Motion do not enter into the Globes but are fixed at one end to two Arms of Braſs, at the diſtance of 23° and $\frac{1}{2}$ from the Poles of the Ecliptic.

Theſe Arms at the other end are ſtrongly faſtened to an Iron Axis, which paſſes through the Poles of the Ecliptic, and is made to move round but with a very ſtiff motion, ſo that when it is adjuſted to any

Point

Point of the Ecliptic, which you desire the Equator may interſect, the diurnal Motion of the Earth on its Axis will not be able to diſturb it.

Mr. Costard's Direction.

When it is to be adjuſted for any time paſt or to come, bring the Northern Arm under the Meridian, and fix it there by means of the Braſs Nut that is made like the Nut of a Quadrant of Altitude, ſliding it into the two Notches of the Braſs Arm, and ſcrewing it faſt; and when it is thus fixed, turn the Globe ſo about, that the Point of the Ecliptic which you would have the Equator to interſect, may paſs under the Point of the Brazen Meridian, marked Æ. Then holding a Pencil perpendicular to that Point, and turning the Globe about, it will deſcribe the Equator as it was poſited at that Time, and tranſferring the Pencil to 23½ Degrees, and 66½ Degrees on the Brazen Meridian, the Tropics and Polar Circles will be deſcribed for the ſame Time.

By means of this Contrivance the preſent Longitude of any Star, or the preſent Poſition of the Colures may be compared with thoſe of any former Age, or the Time of the Sun's entering the Tropics or Equinoxes be found.

The Poetical risings and settings of the Stars, as was said are of three Sorts, *Heliacal*, *Cosmical*, and *Achronical*; what the meaning of these Terms is, may be seen Page 46. It will be sufficient for my Purpose to illustrate them by examples.

But first it will be necessary to premise, that Stars of the first Magnitude, according to *Ptolemy*, rise or set Heliacally when they are twelve Degrees distant from him, *i. e.* when the Star is rising, the Sun must be depressed in the Perpendicular below the Horizon twelve Degrees. Stars of the Second Magnitude require the Sun's Depression to be thirteen. Stars of the fourth Magnitude, fourteen Degrees; and so on.

An Example of an Heliacal Rising and Setting we have in *Hesiod*.

Πληϊάδων ἀτλαγενεων ἐπιτελλομεναων
Ἄρχεθ' ἀμητοῦ αροτοιο δὲ δυσσομενάων
Lib. ii. v. 1.

Again, *Virgil* is to be understood as speaking of the Heliacal rising of the *Crown* in this Line,

Gnossiaque ardentis decedat Stella Coronæ.
Georg. i. v. 222

and

and of the Heliacal ſetting of *Sirius*, where he ſays;

Candidus auratis aperit cum Cornibus Annum
Taurus, & averſo cedens Canis occidit Aſtro.
Georg. i. v. 217.

Another Example we have in *Heſiod*, where he adviſeth;

——————Δημήτερος ἱερον ἀκτήν
Δινέμεν ἔυτ ἂν πρῶτα φανῃ θέρος Ωρίωνος
Lib. ii. v. 215.

And ſo again in theſe lines;

Εὖτ ἀν δ' Ωρίων και Σείριος ἐς μέσον ἔλθῃ
Οὐρανόν Ἀρκτοῦρον δ' ἐσιδῃ ῥοδοδάκτυλος ἠώς
Ibid. v. 227.

Examples of a Star's Coſmical Riſing we have in *Virgil*.

Præterea tam ſunt Arcturi Sidera nobis
Hædorumque Dies ſervandi.——
Georg. i. v. 205

Examples of Stars Setting Coſmically we have in the ſame Author.

Ante tibi Eoæ Atlantides abſcondantur.
Georg. i. v. 221.

Haud obscura cadens mittit tibi signa Bootes.
Ibid. v. 229.

And in *Hesiod.* ——— Αὖτ' αρ ἐπὴν δὴ
Πληϊάδες θυάδες τε τό τε θενος ὠριωνος
Δύνωσιν τότ' ἔπειτ' ἀρότου μεμνημενός εἶναι
Ὡραίου. Lib. ii. v. 235.

The Achronical Rising or setting of any Star, as was observed, is when it rises or sets at Sun-setting.

An Example of Arcturus rising Achronically we have in *Hesiod.*

Ευτ ἄν δ' ἑξήκοντα μετὰ τροπάς ἠελίοιο
Χειμέρι' ἐκτελέση Ζευς ἤματα, δὴλ α τότ αςήρ
Ἀρκτῦρος προλιπών ἱερον ῥόον ὠκεανῶιο
Πρώτον παμφάινών ἐπιτέλεταιρ ἀκροκνέφαιος
Lib. ii. v. 185.

In the Latitude of 43° North, which does not differ much from *Rome*; *Aldebaron* and *Sirius* set together, and therefore the Lines above quoted;

Candidus auratis aperit cum Cornibus Annum
Taurus, & averso cedens Canis occidit Astro;

may serve for an Example of a Star's Setting Achronically.

DEFINITION

DEFINITION.

What is to be underſtood by the Preceſſion of the Equinox, may be ſeen *Page* 46.

PROBLEM I.

To find the Preceſſion of the Equinox for any given Number of Years.

Let the given number of Years be 1744, then ſay by the *Golden Rule* 72 : 1° :: 1774 : $\frac{1 \times 1744}{72} = 24\frac{2}{9}$ or 24° 13′ 20″. Or the Preceſſion may be otherwiſe found by Tables ready calculated for that Purpoſe. See *Street's Aſtron. Carolin.* or *Whiſton's Aſtron. Lectures.*

PROBLEM II.

Upon a Globe of modern Contrivance to find the Points of Interſection of the Ecliptic and Equinoctial for any Age paſt or future.

Find the *Preceſſion* of the *Equinox* (Prob. 1.); then with the Braſs Nut fix the Globe ſo as to make it turn about the Pole of the *Ecliptic. (See the Direction.)* Then along the Ecliptic reckon the Number of Degrees the Preceſſion was found

to be, towards the right Hand, if the Time given be paſt, and towards the left Hand, if the Time be future. Turn the Globe till the Point ſo found be brought under the Braſs Meridian; then unſcrewing the Nut let the Globe turn about the Poles of the Equinoctial, and the Points of the Ecliptic that come under Æ, marked on the Braſs Meridian, ſhew the *Vernal* and *Autumnal* Interſections for the Time required.

Example to find the Points of Interſection in the Time of *Heſiod.*

The Age of *Heſiod* is a Point much controverted. It ſhall here be taken for granted, that he lived about the Year 900 before *Chriſt, i. e.* 2644 Years ago. The Preceſſion for which is about 36°. Count 36° in the *Ecliptic* from *Cancer* towards the right Hand, and bring that Point under the Braſs Meridian; then unſcrewing the Nut, and letting the Globe turn about the Poles of the Equinoctial, holding a Pencil at Æ on the Braſs Meridian, will ſhew the *Vernal Interſection* at that Time to have been in ♉ 6°, and the *Autumnal* one in ♏ 6°.

CORROLLARY

COROLLARY I.

This likewiſe gives the Poſition of the Colures for any Time; for the Braſs Meridian paſſing through the Equinoctial and Solſtitial Points, will paſs over all the Stars through which the Colures of that Time paſſed. And in the preſent Example we ſhall find the Poſition of the Colures agreeing pretty nearly with thoſe of the Ancients as given by *Eudoxus*. *See Petav. Vranalog.* page 208.

COROLLARY II.

Hence likewiſe the Poſition of a Colure, in the Time of any Author, being given, the Age of the Author may be determined. The Method will be beſt ſeen by

AN EXAMPLE.

Hipparcus ſays, that in his Time, the Solſtitial Colure paſs'd thro' the Star on the Tip of the *Dog's Tail*. Ἐπὶμὲν ἓν τε διὰ των τροπικών σημείων καὶ διὰ τῶν πόλων γραφομένου κυκλε κεῖται ἀςὴρ ὁ ἐν ἄκρᾳ τῇ ὑρᾷ τε κονος.

Petav. Vranalog. p. 252

That Star is in *Bayer* mark'd η: ſcrewing the Nut and turning the Globe about the Poles of the Ecliptic, bring up the Star

under the Braſs Meridian: then with a pencil deſcribe the Colure paſſing through the Star, and counting the number of Degrees on the Ecliptic between this and the Colure drawn on the Globe, you will find them to be 26°. Then (by the Converſe of *Prob.* 1.) ſay 1° : 72 :: 26 : 1878. the Time when *Hipparchus* lived, *i. e.* ſubtracting the Year 1744, in the Year before *Chriſt* 134.

N. B. On the Globes where Accuracy cannot be expected, the Sun may be ſuppoſed in his apparent Motion to deſcribe a *Degree* in a *Day*.

PROBLEM III.

The Preceſſion of the Equinox, the Latitude of the Place, and the Time of the Year being given, to find the Riſing or Setting of a Star mentioned in any Author.

The Method of doing this will be beſt ſeen by

AN EXAMPLE.

HESIOD ſays *(ſee before,* p. 4.) that 60 Days after the Winter *Solſtice*, *Arcturus* roſe *Achronically*. If *Heſiod* ſpeaks excluſively of the Day of the *Solſtice* itſelf, it may

may be the 61ſt or 62d Day after the *Solſtice* that *Arcturus* roſe *Achronically*. Suppoſe it to be the 62d, the Sun's Motion for that Time *(ſee Note above)* will be 62°. From the *Winter Solſtice* to the *Vernal Equinox* are 90°. Therefore the 62d Day after the *Solſtice* the Sun was 28° diſtant from the Vernal Interſection, which (by *Prob.* 2) was in ♉ 6°; therfore the Sun's Place at that Time was in ♈ 8°. Bring the Place thus found to the Meridians and ſet the Hour Index to XII. What was the Latitude of the Place where *Heſiod* made the Obſervation is uncertain, but we may ſuppoſe it to be *Aſcra* at the Foot of Mount *Helicon*, whoſe Latitude, in *Ptolemy*, is 37° 45′, ſay 38°. Elevate the Globe for that Latitude, and we ſhall find the Sun ſetting about 5½, and Arcturus riſing on the eaſtern Side of the Horizon.

Another EXAMPLE

Shall be taken from *Pliny*, who ſays that *Thales* determined the Coſmical Setting of the *Pleiades* to be 21 Days after the Autumnal Equinox.

Let us ſuppoſe the Place of Obſervation to be *Miletus*, and its Latitude, according to *Ptolemy*, 37° N. *Thales* lived about 600 Years before *Chriſt*, or 2344 Years ago; the

the Preceſſion for which, (*Prob.* 1.) is about 33°. Rectify the Globe accordingly and count 25° from the Autumnal Interſection, which for that Time will be ♏ 4°, and we ſhall have the Sun's Place ♏ 29°, which being brought to the edge of the *Eaſtern* Horizon, will ſhew the *Pleiades* ſetting on the *Weſtern*.

PROBLEM IV.

To find the Day of the Sun's entering the Autumnal Equinox at any Time.

Find the Place of the Autumnal Interſection, for that Time, then look for that Place on the Wooden Horizon, and oppoſite to it you will find the Day of the Month on which the Sun entered the Autumnal Equinox that Year.

EXAMPLE.

To find what Day the Sun entered the Autumnal Equinox about the Year 600 *before* Chriſt.

The Autumnal Interſection for that Time was ſaid in the laſt *Prob.* to have been ♏ 4°, and oppoſite that on the wooden Horizon we find *October* 6th, therefore at that Time the Sun entered the *Autumnal Equinox October* the 6*th*.

N. B.

N. B. After the ſame manner may be found the Day of the Sun's entering the *Vernal Equinox*, or either of the Solſtices.

Of MAPS.

Dr *Long* obſerves, that Maps are either general or particular: the Antients ſometimes deſcribed all Parts of the then known Earth in one general Map: in this View, one of them compares the ſhape of the Earth to the Leather of a Sling, whoſe Length exceeds its Breadth: the Length of the known Parts of the Earth from Eaſt to Weſt was conſiderably greater than from North to South, for which Reaſon the former of theſe were called the Longitude and the other Latitude.

A Map of this Sort was that which *Socrates* ſhewed to *Alcibiades* when he found him ſo proud of the Extent of his Eſtate, which (as *Ælian* relates) was not to be found in *Attica*.

Maps of modern Times are nothing elſe but ſections of the Globe cut aſunder, or Projections of the Sphere, which are either *orthographical*, with ſtraight Lines, (from ὀρθός right, and γραφω to deſcribe) or *Stereographical*, where the repreſentation of the Circles is preſerved, from στερεος a Solid, and γράφω to deſcribe.

Haris

Harris in his *Elements* of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, ſpeaking of the Aſtronomical Projection of the Sphere in *Plano*, proves that the Foundation upon which the Orthographic Projection depends, is a ſuppoſition of the infinite Diſtance of the Eye from the Plane upon which the Projection is made, and upon this Projection the generality of Maps is formed: the Spherical Maps are projected with more difficulty, and this inconvenience was removed by introducing Pieces of the Globe, fixed upon Paſteboard, as a Segment of a Globe.

Dr. Long obſerves in his Aſtronomy, p. 152, that tho' a Spherical Surface, or Part of it, can never be exhibited on a Plane, yet Maps of this ſort would anſwer the purpoſe, but they are not of common Uſe. Theſe pieces of the Globe might be projected upon ſome great Circle, as the Equator, Meridian or Horizon, and be Equatorial, Meridional, or Horizontal.—However in defect of theſe, the Globe may be repreſented theſe ſeveral ways, and indeed every part of it, ſo as to give an uſeful Notion of it upon a Plane.

The Projection upon the Meridian is the Form upon which Maps of the World are now generally drawn in two large Hemiſpheres, and particular Maps upon the Diviſion of theſe Hemiſpheres.

The

The *Equatorial* and *Horizontal* Projections are uſed upon particular occaſions, but not ſo frequently and generally as the *Meridional.*

It is neceſſary to obſerve, that when a ſmall Country is repreſented in a large Map, the lines of Longitude and Parallels of Latitude are drawn not merely at every ten Degrees as in the Globe, but ſometimes at every 5 Degrees, and ſometimes at every ſingle Degree.

Kingdoms or *Provinces* are divided from one another by a row of ſingle Points, and they are often painted or ſtained with diſtinct *Colours. Cities* or *great Towns* are made like ſmall Houſes, with a little Circle in the middle of them.—*Leſs Towns* or *Villages* are marked only by ſuch a ſmall Circle.—*Mountains* are imitated in the form of little riſing Hillocks.—*Foreſts* are repreſented as a collection of little Trees. *Small Rivers* are deſcribed by a ſingle crooked waving Line, and *large Rivers* by ſuch a waving or curling double Line, made ſtrong and black. The *Mouths* of large Rivers where they empty themſelves into the Sea, are repreſented ſometimes as Currents of Water by ſeveral Parallel crooked Lines. I ſhall add alſo, that in Terreſtrial Globes you find the Mariners Compaſs figured in ſeveral Parts, and the Lines of it are drawn

to a great length towards all parts of the World, on purpoſe to ſhew how any Part of the Earth or Sea ſtands ſituated with regard to any other Part: and this is called *Bearing*, by which you know what Places bear Eaſt, Weſt, North or South, from the Place where you are, or at what other intermediate points of the Compaſs they lie. The *North* is generally deſcribed by a Flower de Luce, and the *Eaſt* frequently by a Croſs.

Globes are generally ſo formed as to have the *North Pole* juſt before the Face. Then the Eaſt is at the right Hand, and the Weſt at the left: and thus uſually the Names and Words are written to be read from the Weſt to the Eaſt. This is alſo obſerved in large Maps, and it ſhould be the ſame in ſmall ones; for when a Map of a Country is drawn on any other Form, ſo that the North does not lie juſt before us, and the Eaſt to our right Hand, it gives great confuſion to the Learner, and ſometimes confounds the Eye and Imagination even of Perſons ſkilled in Geography.

I proceed now to Sea Charts.——

As Maps are drawn to deſcribe particular Countries by Land, ſo a Deſcription of Coaſts or Shores, and of the Seas for the Uſe of Mariners, is called a Sea Chart, and it differs from a map chiefly in theſe Particulars.

1ſt.

1ſt. A *Map* of the *Land* is full of Names and Marks deſcribing all the Towns, Countries, Rivers, Mountains, &c. but in a *Sea Chart*, there are ſeldom any Parts of the Land marked or deſcribed, beſides the Coaſts, or Shores, and the Sea Ports, the Towns or Cities that border upon the Sea, and the mouths of Rivers.

2d. In a *Map* the Sea is left as an empty Space, except where the Lines of Longitude and Latitude are placed; but in *Sea Charts*, all the Shoals or Sands, and Shallow Waters, are marked exactly according to their Shape, as they have been found to lie, in the Sea, by ſounding the Depth in every Part of them.

3d In *Sea Charts* the Meridians are often drawn in ſtraight and parallel Lines, and the Lines of Latitude are alſo ſtraight Parallels croſſing the Meridian at right Angles; this is called *Mercator's Projection*, and the Points of the Compaſs are frequently repeated and extended thro' the whole Chart in a multitude of croſſing Lines, that whenever the Mariner is upon the Sea he may know to what Point of the Compaſs he muſt ſteer, or direct his Veſſel to carry it towards any particular Port; and that we may be able to ſee, with one caſt of the Eye, the various *Bearings* of any Ports, Coaſts, Iſlands, Capes, &c. towards each other.

4th. The *Sea* is alſo filled in Sea Charts with various Numbers or Figures, which denote the Depth of Water, and ſhew how many Fathom deep the Sea is in thoſe Places where the Numbers ſtand. Theſe are called *Soundings*.

5th. In *Sea Charts* there is not ſuch care taken to place the *North* Parts of the World always directly upright and before the Face of the Reader: but the Coaſts and Countries are uſually deſcribed in ſuch a Poſition as may afford the fitteſt Room to bring in the greateſt Variety of Shores and Seas within the Compaſs of the ſame *Chart*, whether the Eaſt, or Weſt, or North, be placed directly before the Reader.

Here let it be noted, that as Geography taken ſtrictly and properly is a Deſcription of Land, ſo a Deſcription of Water or Sea is called *Hydrography*: and as thoſe who deſcribe the Land or Maps are properly called *Geographers*, ſo thoſe who draw the Sea Charts are often called *Hydrographers*.

The Concluſion of Book 1ſt.

THE Reader may perceive by the 8th 9th and 10th of the preceding Chapters, how near the Science of *Geography* approaches to *Aſtronomy*, the Study of which, to thoſe who have a Genius for it, is the ſublimeſt Exerciſe of the Human Underſtanding,

derſtanding, and attended with the nobleſt Conſequences: for beſides the regulating the Affairs of this Life, the Religion drawn from it is the moſt uniform of any in the World, its Characters are every where intelligible: there are no various Readings, no Collations of mouldering Manuſcripts or of the meaning of *human Words*, to find out the Truth which is univerſal: for all People behold and underſtand the Language of the *Sun*, *Moon*, and *Stars*.

It has alſo the moſt *ſovereign* Effect upon the *Conſcience*, by reaſon of the moſt ſtriking inſtances it affords every Moment of God's tremendous *Omnipreſence* * in the vaſt and regular management of the Heavenly Bodies and their punctually appointed Revolutions. The *Comets* which appear now and then, from *other* Regions of *infinite Space*, and the *Planets*, which roll round the *Sun* and make the *Solar Syſtem*, perpetually obſerving their Time and Diſtance, alarmed Mankind, and have taken up their Attention to find out the Cauſe, which appeared ſo regular and certain, and gave the ſtrongeſt Demonſtration of the immediate Interpoſition of God the Creator, and his never failing Attention to the *Whole* Univerſe and therefore to every *Part*.

* *Ut ſine Fine vides diſperſas æthere Stellas,*
Sic ſine Fine Deus, qui comitatur eas.

BOOK II. CHAP I.

Of the Hiſtorical Parts *of* Geography.

IN the Diviſion of the Subject at the beginning of the Book, the *Hiſtorical* Part of Geography was divided into *Natural* and *Political*.

The *Natural* comprends the Hiſtory of the Earth and Water. The Earth conſiſts of the inland Parts and the Coaſts.—The inland Parts are diverſified by Plains, Mountains, and Foreſts; ſuch as the Foreſt of *Harts*, in Germany, which is eſtimated by the Antients to make a Journey of 61 Days to paſs it.

Theſe and what they afford or produce externally and internally, ſuch as *Vintages* and *Mines*, make the ſubject of the Natural Hiſtory of the Earth, and theſe in full and copious Treatiſes of Geography are generally blended with the Political Hiſtory of the particular Parts of the Earth as in *Moll's* large Geography; *Gordon's Grammar*, *Salmon*, *Guthrie*, &c. but in the leſs Treatiſes theſe as well as the watery Parts are ſpoken of briefly by themſelves. We ſhall now therefore explain promiſcuouſly the other Terms given to the *different* Parts of the Land and Water.

A *Con-*

A *Continent* is a vaſt continued ſpace of Land, containing many Countries and Kingdoms, and conſequently not eaſily diſcernible to be ſurrounded with the *Sea*. It is alſo called the *Main* or Firm Land.

An *Iſland* is a ſmaller Tract of Land, which more plainly appears to be (in *Salo*) that is, in the Sea.

A *Cherſoneſe*, or Peninſula, is a Part of Land which is almoſt an Iſland, being encompaſſed with the Sea, but where it is joined to the Continent by ſome narrow Neck of Land, it is called an *Iſthmus*.

A *Promontory*, or Cape, is a Mountain, or ſome conſiderable Eminence (*prominens i. e.* ſhooting out into the Sea.) If the Land ſhooting out be level or hath no conſiderable riſing it is called a Point.

All the vaſt Collection of Salt Water is in general called the *Sea*, which Name alſo is promiſcuouſly applied to any of its following Parts:

The *Ocean* is the wide open Part of the Sea, lying without the Land.

A *Gulf* is an Arm or Branch of the Sea, received as it were into the Boſom of the Earth, whence it is called by the Latins *Sinus* and by the Greeks κολπος: leſs Gulfs are termed *Creeks*, *Bays*, *Roads*, *&c.*

A *Strait* is a narrow Part of the Sea, pent up for the moſt Part between two Promontories

montories and joining ſome Gulf to the Ocean.

A *Lake* is a great Collection of Water which hath no Communication with the Sea but by ſome River or ſubterraneous Paſſages.

A *Moraſs* differs from a Lake, in that it is not always full of Water, or at leaſt may be drained.

As for *Rocks*, *Hills*, *Mountains*, *Vallies*, *&c.* as alſo (the Terms of Freſh Water) *Rivers*, *Brooks*, *Springs*, *&c.* they are too well known to need an Explanation.

The Natural Hiſtory of Geography being ſpoken to in the foregoing Chapter, we now proceed to the Political Hiſtory, which is divided into antient and modern.

The moſt antient diviſion of the Globe among the *Greeks* and *Europeans* was into three Quarters, *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*; the fourth Part, *America*, has been diſcovered and added ſince. We will give in the firſt Place a brief account of theſe four Parts in General.

CHAP. I.

Of EUROPE *in General.*

IT cannot be denied that Europe is the leaſt extenſive of the four Parts which compoſe

compoſe the World: but it muſt be owned at the ſame Time, that for its compaſs it is greater in Quality, that is to ſay for its Temperature, Fruitfulneſs, and the great Number of its Inhabitants: and that this fault, if one may ſo call it, raiſes its Merits, and makes it ſo much the more commendable. If Aſia boaſts of having ſeen the firſt Man made by the very Hands of the Creator of Heaven and Earth, and of being honoured by his birth, and the Preſence of the Saviour of the World during the Courſe of his mortal Life; Europe will ſay that it is a ſingular Favour indeed, which it hath received from Eternal Wiſdom; but that the Glory of it is borrowed for Aſia, which received this Favour by Preference or by good luck. But Europe, without ſuch extraordinary kindneſſes, creates herſelf all her Glory; her Sons alone make her illuſtrious: in reality, it is Europe that has produced the greateſt Men, whoſe memory is rendered immortal in Antiquity and in the later Ages.

Without ſtopping at the fabulous Accounts of the Origin of the Name, I ſhall ſay that this firſt Quarter of the World is ſituated almoſt entirely in the Temperate Zone, extending itſelf almoſt from the 34th Degree of Latitude to the 72d, and from the 9th of Longitude to the 93d, ſo

that it may reckon 800 long French Miles from South to North, and 900 in its greateſt extent from Eaſt to Weſt to all Parts of the World.

It is bordered at the North by the Frozen Sea, at the Weſt by the Weſtern Ocean, at the South by the Mediterranean Sea, and at the Eaſt by the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Limen, the River Don, and by a Line drawn from the moſt Eaſtern Bed of this River to the Gulf of the Frozen Sea, which is between the Streights of *Wiegats*, and the mouth of the River *Obi*.

Its ſituation cauſes the Air to be mild and temperate, its Land abounds with all kinds of Corn, Wine, Fruits, and Cattle. If one don't ſee there frequent Mines of Gold, as in Aſia, Africa, and America, the great and rich Commerce which it carries on advantageouſly repairs this fault.

Among the Rivers in Europe, we muſt notice the Danube in Hungary; the Wolga, the Don or Tanais, in Muſcovy; the Nieper and the Viſtula in Poland; the Oder, the Elbe, and the Rhine in Germany.

The moſt eaſy and natural diviſion of Europe, is that which is made in dividing it into nine Parts, found three by three, one after another, proceeding from Weſt to Eaſt, in the following Order. Firſt there

are

are three in the middle, that is to ſay, *France*, *Germany*, and *Poland*. Three others to the North of theſe, which are the *Britiſh Iſles*, *Scandinavia*, and *Muſcovy*. The Three laſt, that is to ſay, *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Turkey* in *Europe*, are to their South.

Beſides theſe 9 principal Parts, we may reckon ſix others, that is to ſay, *Lorraine*, the *French County*, *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, the *Low Countries*, and *Portugal*: but it appears that theſe are only ſubdivided Parts of the principal, though the greateſt part of them are governed by particular Sovereigns. For Example, *Lorraine* and the *French County*, which were added formerly to the Empire, were put for this Reaſon between the provinces of Germany, tho' depending upon their particular Sovereigns. *Savoy* may for ſome Reaſons be reckoned among the Provinces of *Italy*. *Switzerland* and the *Low Countries* compoſed a Part of Germany before their Rebellion: for this Reaſon, rather than to claſs them among its Frontiers, it appears to me more natural, to leave them in their antient Order, ſince it is only the juriſdiction which can diſtinguiſh them from other Parts of Germany, each being governed by its Prince or particular Magiſtrates.

The Manners of the Europeans are different according to the different Countries;

but in general they are courageous, generous, and tractable. They have not the clowniſh, proud, and uncultivated Nature, which one meets with in the Inhabitants of other Parts of the World. They are fair, well-proportioned, agreeable, and nothing which diſguſts the Sight, as other People have. Moreover we may add, that the *Indian* Women think themſelves much honoured, when they are loved by a white Man that is an European.

There are different Kinds of Governments in *Europe*. Firſt the *Monarchic*, which is the moſt noble and auguſt, as in *Spain*, in *France*, &c. The *Deſpotic* as in *Turkey*, and in *Muſcovy*. The *Ariſtocratic*, as the Republic of Venice in *Italy*. The *Democratic*, as that of the *Swiſs*, and the *United Provinces*. Others which are compoſed of *Monarchy*, *Ariſtocracy*, and *Democracy*, as in *Germany*, in *England*, and in *Poland*.

The *Monarchic* State is that which is governed by one Sovereign alone.

The *Deſpotic*, is that where the Monarch has the power of Life and Death over his Subjects, without any other Form or Proceſs.

The *Ariſtocratic*, is that which is governed by the Nobles, or by the chief People of the State.

The

The *Democratic*, is that where Rulers are choſen from among the People.

Many kinds of Religion are followed in *Europe*, different Doctrines from that of the *Romiſh Church*.

Five principal ones only can be remarked, the others being only branches or Sects of theſe.

The moſt ancient is what is called the *Catholic*, *Apoſtolic*, and *Romiſh*, and which is eſtabliſhed in *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, a Part of *Germany*, *Poland*, &c.

The *Mahometan*, which was invented and taught in the Year 625, by *Mahomet* an *Arabian*, and which is ſcrupulouſly obſerved by the *Turks*, and by ſome of their Subjects in *Europe*.

The *Grecian*, which ſeparated itſelf from the *Roman Church* to follow the Schiſm which *Photius*, a falſe Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, had preached about 200 Years before, and which renewed ſome points of the antient Errors of *Arius*, *Neſtorius*, *Eutichus*, *Dioſcorus*, and many other Archheritics. Theſe Errors have given birth to different Sects, ſome of which are followed in the Dominions of the Grand Signior, in *Muſcovy*, and ſome Lands dependant on *Poland*.

The *Lutheran*, that is to ſay the Doctrine preached by *Martin Luther*, who

was an Apoſtate Monk, in 1517, which is profeſſed in lower *Germany*, in *Sweden*, in *Denmark*, &c. and which is divided into many different Sects.

And laſt the *Calviniſt*, which *John Calvin* compoſed from the Errors of *Wickleſ*, from *Hus*, and other Arch-heretics, commonly called Sacramentaries. It is compoſed of almoſt an infinite Number of different Sects, particularly in *England*; but theſe are not of the *Church* of *England*, which is of another Form; it is profeſſed in this Kingdom, in *Holland*, and ſome Parts of *France*, *Germany*, and *Poland*, &c.

CHAP. III.

Of ASIA *in General.*

THIS Part of the ancient World is the moſt eaſtern and extenſive of thoſe Parts which compoſe it. The Author of Nature has choſen it by his ſpecial Grace, among others, for the Place of the firſt Man's Creation. It has been the Magazine, if we may ſo ſay, where this great Architect has made his other Works. It has the Advantage of having ſerved as an holy Temple, where this Almighty Father has placed his divine Oracles. It has furniſhed Matter upon which GOD himſelf imprinted the holy Characters of his divine Com-

Commandments, to give them to *Moſes*. In ſhort, it has had the Glory of the Birth of the Saviour of the World, to have poſſeſſed his divine Perſon during the Courſe of his Life, having been as a new Temple, where this *God* and *Man* compleated the Myſteries of our Redemption, after having inſtituted there thoſe of the true and only Religion.

I ſay moreover, that it is from *Aſia* that all the Colonies have ariſen, which peopled the other parts of the Earth, and that it has been the Reſidence of the moſt antient and moſt powerful Monarchies in the World. For after the Deluge, it ſaw the riſe of the Empire of the *Aſſyrians* by *Belus*, or *Ninus*, till *Sardanapalus*. It paſſed afterwards to the *Medes* by *Arbaces*, till *Aſtyages*; to the *Perſians* by *Cyrus*, till *Darius*; and to the *Greeks* by *Alexander* the Great. The *Parthians* eſtabliſhed in it alſo a very powerful Empire, which ended under *Alexander Severus*, and returned to the *Perſians*, till it was as it were buried by the *Turks* and *Saracens*: but it raiſed itſelf in the beginning of the laſt Age, in the Perſon of *Iſmael Sophi*, augmented in the reign of the great *Scha Abbas*, and kept up very advantageouſly ſome time after: but it is but a Part of it; and this vaſt Em-

pire of *Asia* is at present divided among many Sovereigns.

Asia extends from the 64th Degree of Longitude to the *Isthmus* of *Sués*, to the 184th, or according to the most modern, to the 194th, and from the first Degree of Latitude to the 71½, without comprehending the Islands dependant on it, and which extend towards the South to the 11th Degree of Southern Latitude. So that it is from East to West almost 2000 Leagues, and in its widest Extent from South to North, almost 1400 Leagues. By this Remark, we may see that it occupies a great Part of the Torrid Zone, all the Southern Temperate, and advances 5 Degrees into the Frigid.

It is bounded at the North by the Northern or *Scythian* Ocean; on the East by the Sea of *Kaimachites*, and that of *China*; at the South by the *Indian* and *Arabian* Seas; at the West by the *Red Sea*, the *Isthmus* of *Sués*, the *Archipelago*, the Sea of *Marmora*, the *Black Sea*, the Sea *Delle Zabache*, a part of the *Don*, and a line drawn from its most Eastern curvature to the Gulf which is between the Mouth of the *Oby*, and the Streight of *Wiegatz* in the *Frozen Sea*.

After the Example of modern Geographers, I shall divide *Asia* into six principal Parts,

Parts, which are *Turkey* in *Aſia*, *Perſia*, *India*, *China*, *Grand Tartary*, and the *dependent Iſles*. The firſt four are towards the South, in this Order proceeding from the Weſt to the Eaſt. The fifth is ſituated at the North of them, and the Iſlands are ſcattered into the Ocean in 5 different Cantons, that is to ſay, the Iſlands of *Japan*, the *Phillipine Iſles*, the *Moluccas*, the *Sunda Iſles*, the *Maldives*, to which I ſhall add the Iſland of *Ceylon*.

CHAP. IV.

Of AFRICA *in General.*

THIS Part of the antient World is the moſt Southern of thoſe which compoſe it, and the greateſt Peninſula in the Univerſe. Moſt Authors differ in their Opinion of the Origin of its Name. Some make it come from *Aſet*, the Son or Companion of *Hercules* the *Lybian*. Another will have it derived from the Name of the King of *Arabia*, called *Melec Ifriqui*, which Strangers have corrupted, changing the I into A. *Joſephus* aſſures us that the Word *Africa* comes from *Afer*, Grandſon of *Abraham*. In ſhort, there are yet many Opinions, which it would be too long to relate, and which are as doubtful as this.

It extends from the 35th Degree of Northern Latitude, to the 35th of Southern; and from the 3d Degree of Longitude, to the 83d; ſo that it has almoſt 1600 Miles in Length, at the Top of the River *Niger*, towards half under the Equator, and leſſens as much more as it advances towards the South. It has almoſt 1400 Miles in Length towards the Lake *Zairus*, and about 600 at the Streight of *Guinea*. So that we reckon it has more than 5000 Miles on its Sides.

It is bordered on the North by the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the Eaſt by the Iſtmus of *Sués*, the *Red Sea*, and the *Eaſtern Ocean*; on the South by the *Æthiopian Sea*; and on the Weſt by the *Atlantic*.

Its ſituation ſhews that the Equator paſſes exactly in the Middle, and that it is two thirds in the Torrid Zone, which cauſes the Air there to be extremely hot; beſides that the Middle of the Country is full of ſhining Sands, which reflect the Rays of the Sun with a burning and inſupportable Heat. All this ſandy Ground is uncultivated, and very little inhabited, as well on account of its Sterility, as for its Scarcity of Water; and moreover becauſe a great Quantity of wild Beaſts, and many Monſters of different Forms, are met with there, which devour Men. Among theſe Animals,

Animals, we may remark the *Lion*, the *Leopard*, the *Panther*, the *Elephant*, the *Monkey*, the *Horſe*, the *Wild Aſs*, the *Sea-Horſe*, and *Ox*, which are unknown to us. The beaſts there are very good, and commonly large and fat. Many ſcarce and excellent fruits are gathered there, and very wholeſome Plants, among which are found ſome ſo poiſonous, as the *Addad*, that if a perſon takes but one Ounce of its diſtilled Water, it cauſes Death in the Space of an Hour. There are alſo, in many Parts, Mines of Gold, Silver, and ſome of Salt.

Its moſt conſiderable Rivers are the *Nile* and the *Niger*. People have improperly placed the Source of the firſt in the Mountains of *Beth*, or the Moon, towards the 10th Degree of Southern Latitude, but we no longer doubt now that it is in the Kingdom of *Goyame* in *Abyſſinia*, towards the 12th Degree of Northern Latitude; ſo that it has more than 300 Miles in Length leſs than the antients gave it. It paſſes over *Abyſſinia*, *Nubia*, and *Egypt*, from South to North, and then diſcharges itſelf into the *Mediterranean Sea*. Both may be ſeen in the Map. The *Niger* is ſo called from a Lake of the ſame Name in the Kingdom of *Damut*, dependant formerly upon *Abyſſinia*; it runs from South to

North, between the Lands of this Empire and the Kingdom of *Congo*; then watering the Kingdom of *Boino*, it enters into the Lake of the ſame Name, over which it paſſes, and croſſes afterwards all the Country of the Negroes, from Eaſt to Weſt, forming the Iſle which the *Arabians* call *Nub*, between *Gangara* and *Zafara*, and the Lake of *Guard* in the Kingdom of the *Agades*; then before it diſcharges itſelf into the Ocean, it divides itſelf into many Branches, the moſt remarkable of which are *Rio grande* towards the South, *Gambia* in the Middle, and *Senega* towards the North. The moſt weſtern Point of the Iſland, which theſe two laſt form, is that which is called *Cape Verd.*

Africa may be divided into eight principal Parts, which are *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Biledulgerid*, *Zaara*, or the *Deſert*, *Nigritia*, *Guinea*, *Ethiopia*, *Nubia*, to which may be added, as a ninth Part, the Iſlands which depend on it.

Tho' this Country appears to produce only Barbarians and Monſters, it has nevertheleſs lighted up the greateſt Torches, and the ſtrongeſt Defenders of the Church, as *Tertullian*, *St. Cyprian*, *St. Auſtin*, and many others. Among the great Chiefs of Antiquity, we may remark *Hannibal.* The people are compoſed of *Africans* by Birth,

Birth, and *Arabians*. They are in general naturally proud and cruel, and have a robuſt and ſtrong Conſtitution. They don't all dwell in the Towns, but many of them reſide in Deſerts, under Huts, and there are others who are always wandering.

Since the Children of *Noah*, *Africa* has had different Kings and Princes. The *Romans* made themſelves Maſters of one Part, and after having deſtroyed *Carthage*, and expelled the Kings, they ſent Colonies there, till *Genſeric*, King of the *Vandals*, drove them from it, and made himſelf abſolute Maſter. This Tyrant exerciſed in it a thouſand unheard-of Cruelties, particularly towards the Prieſts and Orthodoxes. He and his Succeſſors maintained their Empire for nearly 130 Years, till *Beliſarius*, General of *Juſtinian* the Emperor's Army, reconquered that northern Part over *Gilimer*, whom he took Priſoner after the reduction of *Carthage*. The *Arabians* and *Saracens* invaded it in their turn, under the Government of *Honorius*, during which the Affairs of the *Romans* began to fall into Decay. Since that Time the Turks have conquered ſome of its Kingdoms, of which one Part is ſubject or tributary to them. Other Kings or particular Sovereigns poſſeſs the better Part; and the Kings of

Spain

Spain and *Portngal* hold there ſome Places upon its Coaſts.

The *Africans* have always been Idollaters, and worſhiped the Stars, the Fire, &c. The Queen of *Sheba*, who viſited *Solomon*, taught them the Religion of the *Jews*. Since that they have received the Light of the Goſpel, from the Eunuch of Queen *Candace*, who was baptized by *St. Philip*. The Church ſuffered there many Perſecutions by the *Manicheens*, *Donatiſts*, *Arriens*, *Pelagians*, and other Hereticks, under the Empire of *Diocleſian* and *Julian* the Apoſtate. At this Time there are to be met with *Mahometans*, *Idolaters*, who have neither Faith nor Law, *Jews*, and *Chriſtians* who are of two Sorts. The greateſt Part of the *Abyſſinians* and other *Æthiopians*, are Schiſmatic *Greeks*. The Subjects of the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal* are *Roman Catholicks*.

The *Portugueſe* were the firſt Diſcoverers among the Europeans, of the Coaſts of *Africa* near the Ocean: they ſay that they have made the Tour from the Time of the *Ptolemies* Kings of *Egypt*; and that *Solomon* ſent Fleets into *Ophir*, which, having been equipped in the *Red Sea*, returned to *Joppa* by the *Meditterranean*.

It is clear that the Antients never well underſtood *Africa*, except that which is

on

on the Side of the *Mediterranean:* they only ſpoke of it by conjecture, or hear-ſay; all that is above the Sources of the *Nile* and the Mountains of the Moon was unknown to them, and has been diſcovered about 200 Years ſince, under an Idea that all the Countries ſituated in the *Torrid Zone* were uninhabitable on account of the exceſſive Heat of the Sun. This falſe Prejudice has always hindered them from labouring after a Diſcovery within this great Peninſula; nevertheleſs it is entirely inhabited except ſome ſandy Deſerts.

The *Romans* divided what they poſſeſſed in *Africa* into ſix Parts, which was, 1ſt, *Proconſular Africa*; 2dly, *Africa Proper*, where *Carthage* and *Tunis* were; 3dly, *Conſular Numidia*, where was the Town of *Cirtes*, now *Conſtantine*; 4thly, *Syſacene*, a Part of *Africa proper*, where was the Town of *Adramyttium*, in the Preſidental Province of *Tripoli*; 5thly, *Imperial Mauritania*, or *Cæſaria*, which contained the Kingdoms of *Algiers* and *Teleſin*; 6thly, *Sitifencian* and *Tirgitanian Mauritania*, where the Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco* were: they moreover had poſſeſſion of *Egypt*, which might have made a ſeventh Part. *Barbary* and *Egypt* however are but the 10th Part of *Africa*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

The Political HISTORY *of the* EARTH.

Of AMERICA *in General.*

IT appears that the Antients knew this vaſt Country; and that they have left ſome Idea of it in the Deſcription they have made of the *Atlantic Iſle*, which they have deſcribed to us as greater than *Aſia* and Africa taken together.

Plato and ſome others have ſaid that it was ſituated near the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and that its Kings formerly commanded ſome Part of *Europe* and *Africa*, but that a terrible Earthquake following with a great Inundation it was ſwallowed up.

Ariſtotle in ſpeaking of the wonders of the World, ſays, that ſome Pilots of *Carthage*, having diſcovered a great Iſland very fertile in every thing, on the other Side of the *Pillars of Hercules*, many Families of this Republick, quitted their Country, to go there to eſtabliſh themſelves; but the Magiſtrates of *Carthage* having given ſtrict Orders that no one ſhould go there, it was neglected in ſuch a Manner, that it continued unknown to us till the Year 1492, or rather 1493. For *Chriſtopher Columbus* a *Genoeſe*, who diſcovered it, at the Order of *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, did not paſs the *Antillas* in his firſt Voyage,

and

and did not touch *Terra Firma* but in the ſecond, which he did the following Year.

Let us ſtop here to conſider what a valuable thing *Tradition* is, when preſerved in the Hands of *Philoſophers*, ſince what *they believed* turned out to *Poſterity* to be a *Fact:* for *America* is now diſcovered, and bears, as *Ariſtotle* deſcribed it, the diſtinguiſhing Form of a great Iſland. If it be true as moſt Authors have agreed, that the *Chineſe* and *Ægyptians* were originally the ſame People, the *Chineſe* might communicate this Knowledge to the *Ægyptians*, and they to the *Greeks*. If this be probable, it favours the Opinion of a Paſſage to *America* on the Side of *China*.

This Part of the World received its Name from *Americus Veſpuſius* a *Florentine*, who was ſent there ſince *Columbus*, by *Don Emanuel* King of *Portugal*. It is alſo called the New World, becauſe it has not been long known; ſometimes the *Weſt-Indies* on Account of the Gold which is found there as in the *Eaſt-Indies*: as if all the Countries from whence Gold is procured, were to bear the Name of *India*, which is that of a River. Others ſay that it is becauſe they were diſcovered at the ſame Time, but all that is not a fundamental Reaſon in my Opinion.

America extends from the 63d Degree of Northern Latitude to *Hudſon's Streights*,

as

as far as that of *Magellan*, under the 54th of ſouthern; and from *Agubela del Gato*, above the *Iſland* of *California*, under the 240th Degree of Longitude, to the moſt diſtant Point of the *Brazils*.

Towards the North it is bordered by the Sea, which ſeparates it from *Greenland*, by *Hudſon's Bay*, the *Chriſtian Sea*, &c. at the Eaſt by the *Atlantic Ocean*; at the South, by the Streights of *Magellan*, which ſeparate it from *Terra del Fuego*; and at the Weſt by the *Pacific* or *Southern Ocean*.

Its Situation in three different Zones cauſes a Difference in the Air, according to the different Climates, and has Heat or Cold in proportion to the Situation of each Country. The Soil is likewiſe different, and produces many Sorts of Corn and Fruits which we know, and others which we do not know, as the *Yuca*, with which they make Bread. So much Gold and Silver is found in different Places, that it attracts the Commerce of the greateſt Part of the Europeans. One may ſee there almoſt all kinds of fierce and ſavage Animals, as well as domeſtic ones.

Among others, three great Rivers are to be remarked: the firſt and the greateſt is that of the *Amazons*. The ſecond is that of *Plata* or *Paraguay*, all of them flowing towards the South. The third is the River of *St. Laurence*, which traverſes all *Canada* in

in the northern Part. Theſe two Parts are two great Peninſulas, which are only joined by the Iſthmus of *Panama*, about 88 French Leagues wide, and containing many great Provinces.

The Americans are in general pretty ingenious, but proud and revengeful. Tho' they are ſwift and robuſt, they are not courageous. Thoſe who don't frequent the Europeans are wild, and men-eaters, which was found by Captain Cook, in his Voyages, in ſome Parts to be a real Fact. They live without a thought of Futurity, and traffic with nobody. Others which have Commerce with the People of *Europe*, or who are ſubject to them, are humanized, and traffic freely with them. Some of theſe Savages go quite naked; others paint their Bodies with different Colours, and others cover themſelves with the Skins of Beaſts. They dance very much, and ſleep upon Beds of Cotton ſuſpended in the Air. Their common Weapons are Bows and Arrows, and different ſorts of Clubs. Some have at preſent ſhort Guns and other Arms, as we have in *Europe*. Before the Arrival of the *Spaniards*, *America* had Kings like thoſe of *Mexico*, *Culhuacan*, *Acapuzalco*, *Tezeuco*, &c. the Incas of *Peru*, and Caciques or Captains, which they choſe for their Commanders. Accounts tell wonders of *Montezuma*, laſt

King

King of *Mexico*. Now the King of *Spain* is Maſter of a great Part of this new World, and holds there two Viceroys, one at *Lima* for the ſouthern Part, the other at *Mexico* for the northern. The *French* King gives Laws to the beſt Part of *Canada*, which is commonly called *New France*, and keeps there a Viceroy or Governor in the City of *Quebec*, now in the Hands of the Engliſh, by the Victory of *General Wolfe*, which is ſituated upon the great River *St. Laurence*. The Kings of *Portugal*, *England*, *Denmark*, and the *Dutch*, poſſeſs alſo each their Part of it; and the inner Part of the Country is ſtill in the Power of the Original People, of whom ſome chuſe among them Captains, to give them Laws and lead them out to War. Others live indiſcriminately without a Conductor, having neither Law, nor fixed Reſidence.

Thoſe who have preſerved their Liberty are Idolaters; ſome of them adore a God Creator of all things: others pay the ſame Worſhip to the Sun, Moon, Fire, and other things which they have ſelected as Objects of their Worſhip. The *Spaniards*, the *French*, and the *Portugueſe* exerciſe the *Catholic* Religion, *Apoſtolic*, and *Roman*, and almoſt all the People who are their Subjects, follow it alſo, at leaſt in Appearance; but in reality it is only pure Grimace,

mace, and we find very few, not to say any who can assign a Reason for their Belief. The other Parts of *Europe* who have Dominions there, exercise their particular Religion.

The *Spainiards* have six Archbishops, *viz.* at *Mexico*, in the Province of the same Name; at *Lima*, and at *Plata* in *Peru*; at *St. Domingo*, in the *Spanish* Island; and at *Santa Fé de Bogota* in *Terra Firma*; and one since. Thirty Bishopricks are observed in their States. There are two Universities, one at *Mexico*, another at *Lima*. And you may reckon more than 400 Convents. The *French* have a Bishop at *Quebec* in *New France*; and the *Portuguese* an Archbishop at *St. Salvador* in the *Brazils*. To preserve Episcopacy, the English have lately created in their Dominions a Bishop of *Connecticut*.

America is commonly divided into North and South. *North America* is a great Peninsula, which extends between the 292d and 348th Degree of Longitude; from the *Cape Coquiboca* under the 12th and 30 Minutes of northern Latitude, as far as the *Streights* of *Magellan*, under the 54th of southern. So that there may be 330 Leagues in its greatest Length from North to South, as the Geography stood then, and 1140 in its greatest Length from East to West, and near 5000 in Circumference.

It

It has on the North and at the Eaſt, the *North Sea*, at the South the *Magellan*, and at the Weſt the *Pacific* or South Sea.

North America is according to the Opinion of ſome, a great Peninſula, of which one don't exactly know neither the Extent nor the Bounds of the Weſtern Coaſt, or the Northern, towards which others believe that it is joined to the Northern Lands.

The *Dutch* place its Extent from the *Streights* of *Anian*, under the 195th Degree of Longitude of the firſt Meridian of he *Azores*; that is to ſay, about the 185th of the Canaries, to the 340th, and from the Iſthmus of *Panama* under the 7th Degree 30 Minutes of Latitude, till near the 63d, of which there is no great Certainty.

The Concluſion of the Second Book, with a Word of Advice, concerning the Manner of ſtudying Geography *and the* Treatiſe *of* Dionyſius.

AFTER learning the Rudiments and Deſcription of Countries, the beſt Method to facilitate the progreſs in *Geography* will be by the *Inſpection* of good Maps, where the Eye helps the Memory, and

and leaves a ſtronger impreſſion on the Mind.

The Deſcriptive Part of any Thing which they wanted to remember, was by the Antients, for Memory's Sake, conveyed in Verſe. The Laws of ſome Countries being ſhort and clear, were preſerved in the ſame Manner; but this would be too difficult a Taſk to perform here, as the Statute Laws of England conſiſt of ſo many Volumes in Folio.

Thus the *Cretans* ordered the Sons of their Free Citizens to learn their Laws, which were ſet to Muſic that they might take Pleaſure from reading the Poems, and more eaſily retain them in their Memory: and for this purpoſe leſt, if they ſhould commit any thing contrary to the Laws, they might not have an opportunity of excuſing themſelves thro' Ignorance. The ſecond Inſtruction was, that they ſhould learn Hymns or Songs in Honour of their Gods, and laſtly the Praiſes of their Heroes. (Ælian. Var. Hiſt.)

Geography appears very well in Verſe, as is evident from Homer's Deſcription of Greece, tranſlated into Engliſh by Mr. *Pope*; and *Virgil's* Account of the People of Italy by Mr. *Pitt*, *Dryden*, and others, which are very pleaſing Poems. The Greek Geographers in Verſe, were publiſhed

liſhed by Dr. *Hudſon*, the learned Keeper of the Bodleian Library. This Author Dionyſius was ſelected from amongſt them by Dr. *Wells* and adapted for our Uſe, by the Addition of Modern Geography, which he compoſed in Greek Verſe like the Author's for the Uſe of the upper Part of Weſtminſter School, dedicating it to Dr. *Knipe*, the then Head Maſter, and Succeſſor of the famous *Buſby*. The Stile is like that of *Homer*, conſiſting chiefly of the Ionic Dialect, but comprehending occaſionally the Reſt.

This Edition was accompanied with little Maps, and this Tranſlation in Engliſh, if the Price of the Book would have permitted the Expence, ſhould have had the ſame Addition. But as they were the Out-lines and Sketches upon a leſs Scale of his greater Maps, which belonged to his own Syſtem of Geography, they will not be miſſed by thoſe who have that Sett in their Poſſeſſion There is another Work of Dr. *Wells* relating to the Science of Geography of Uſe chiefly to *Divines*, and thoſe that ſtudy the N. Teſt. which is very ſcarce and curious, and ſhould, if there was ſuch an Order in England for preſerving of old Books as *Cenſores Literarum Angliæ*, be reprinted, he calls it "The Journeyings of Chriſt and his Apoſtles," which he deſcribes

deſcribes with ſo much *Piety*, that you would imagine he would have kiſſed *every Step* where our Saviour trod.

It is adorned with Cuts and accurate Maps, and was dedicated to Queen *Anne*, whoſe Reign is famous not only for the glorious *War* ſhe mantained with the Conſent of all her Subjects, (and thoſe not *bribed* or *biaſſed*), for the Defence of the *Liberties* of *Europe*, but for the great Care ſhe took of *Learning* and *learned Men*, howſoever different in State, Title, or Denomination.

Men thus diſtinguiſhed were not preferred only here and there one, but every where, by their ſeveral Merits. She profeſſed on one of her *Medals*, that ſhe had a Heart *entirely* Engliſh, and therefore not capable of *double Dealing*, and ſo diſtributed her *Philoſophers*, *Divines*, and *Stateſmen*, in ſuch conſpicuous Points of View, that their *Abilities* might be diſcerned before they were called to *Action*, and aſſembled by her Royal Summons; when they roſe together like a *Conſtellation*, and enlightned and adorned her Reign. So that *England*, in the Time of this *wiſe and good Princeſs*, was as much the Admiration of Europe for Men of *Parts* and *Learning*, as for the prodigious Victories obtained by her Arms.

FINIS.

Tyrocinium in Hoſpitiis Curiæ or Exerciſes in the Inns of Court, preparatory to the Study of the LAW. Vol. I. containing a new Syſtem of Logick, with Rhetorick, and Ethicks, 1783. Price 3 Shillings.

By BECKWITH DODWELL FREE, Student in the Civil Law of Alban Hall, in *Oxford*, and Member of Lincoln's Inn.

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By BECKWITH DODWELL FREE, M. A.
Student of Lincoln's Inn.

The 1ſt of theſe Volumes, containing the Logick, &c. has been long out of Print, and much demanded. The Author is very deſirous to gratify his Friends, if they would take the Trouble in their Neighbourhood, to collect the names of thoſe who want a new Edition, and ſend them (Poſt paid) before Chriſtmas or Lady-day next to Dr. *Free*, at *Lyon's-Inn*, or the London, Oxford, and Cambridge Bookſellers correſponding with him, with a View, that if the *Subſcriers* amount to 100 by the Time, to publiſh it upon theſe *Conditions*, viz. That as the Book will receive ſome *Additions*, particularly in a number of Examples of Propoſitions of EUCILD demonſtrated ſylogiſtically, which were left out for want of Room in the former *Edition*, the Price will be augmented to 5 Shillings, 3 of which to be paid when thoſe who have ſent their Names receive Notice that their Number amounts to 100, and the other payment of 2 Shillings at the Delivery of the Book; or thoſe who chuſe to ſave Trouble may make both Payments together, as they pleaſe.

A

LETTER

TO

HIS GRACE

THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

[Dated from Lyon's-Inn, Feb. 9, 1788, and printed in the Gentleman's Magazine of May, 1788.]

Setting forth the Author's *moderate* Expectations in the *Church*, and his Diſappointments.

My Lord,

I Beg leave to preſent your Grace with the fourth Edition of my *Hiſtory* of the *Engliſh* Tongue, begun by the Permiſſion of his Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales, for the Uſe of his eldeſt Son, now King George the Third, which Honour was communicated to me by Mr. Drax, Secretary to his Royal Highneſs; but the Prince dying before it was printed, I miſſed of my Reward, and with it my future hopes of Preferment.

For though there could not be in my Station a better Subject, to one of the beſt of Princes King George the Second, as your Grace will ſee by the Papers which accompany this Book; yet I found my Services overlooked or obſtructed by the Duke of Newcaſtle and his Adherents:— Of this I was convinced once for all, by the unſucceſsful Application of a great Man abroad, who was much a Favourite of King George the Second, and Chancellor of his Univerſity of Gottingen, Baron Moſheim, with whom I kept a Latin Correſpondence, and who out of frienſhip, immediately took a Journey from Gottingen to Hanover, where the King was at that Time, to ſolicit a Prebend of Briſtol for me, which was then vacant; but meeting there the Duke of Newcaſtle, he was told that it was diſpoſed of.

During the Adminiſtration of my Lord Bute, I preſented my *Petition* to the King, a Copy of which accompanies this Book; by which your Grace will ſee, that by ſome Miſrepreſentation I was again diſappointed.

My dependencies upon *Churchmen* were altogether as deluſive as theſe which were founded upon the favour of Miniſters of State. I have been connected with three Biſhops as my Dioceſans, eſteemed by them all, but never preferred by any.

The

The firſt was Biſhop Peploe, when I was Vicar of Runcorn in Cheſhire. His *Politics* and mine agreed. I aſſociated with him in the Rebellion, for the Defence of the King and Royal Family; but having Relations, he could not gratify me with a Prebend of Cheſter the Height of my Requeſt. Upon my Return from Cheſhire to Oxford, the Rebels were advanced as far as *Derby*, when I preached at St. Mary's, the famous 5th of November-Sermon, which procured the Curſes of the other Party, who abuſed me in every Jacobite Paper through England; and the then Miniſtry, through Fear of diſpleaſing them, conſented to ſuch a ſacrifice; robbed of my Pupils by the Party, I left the Univerſity, and went to teach School in Southwark.

Here I had Hopes at this Time from Dr. Willes of Bath and Wells, the ſecond Biſhop under whom I ſerved.—His Name appears among my Father's Friends, who was a ſufferer for the royal Cauſe, in the Rebellion of the Year, 1715, as may be ſeen in my Petition to the King. Dr. Willes was under Promiſe of providing for me, which was made to the Warden and Fellows of Merton College in Oxford, where I was diſappointed of a Fellowſhip, to make Room for one of his Friends. Being removed from Runcorn in Cheſhire to Eaſt Co-

ker, a Vicarage of the ſame mean Value, which was in his Dioceſe, every body imagined that I ſhould be a Prebendary of Wells, and ſo forth; but the Biſhop died before he could provide for me. The third Dioceſan is the preſent Biſhop of that ſee, [Dr. Moſs], a very worthy Gentleman, with whom I have lived upon very good Terms; but Places in his Cathedral would be too long to expect, and the Charge of a Pariſh I would not now undertake.

For, during theſe Periods, I am advanced to the Age of 77 Years; have been a public Preacher at the Time I left the Pulpit, 54 Years; a Doctor in Divinity 44; without any Share of Preferment from the Patronage or Patrimony of the Church, but a Vicarage about 70 l. the Year, to ſtruggle with the World and bring up a Family.—Reduced by this Situation, I am obliged to the Charity of the Laity to make up deficiencies. *Emeritus Miles Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ*, a worn-out *Invalid* who has ſerved in 54 Campaigns, and finds himſelf in a worſe Situation than a *Chelſea Penſioner*; for they are ſupported by the military Eſtabliſhment, whilſt a Clergyman, whoſe Writings, Preaching, and Behaviour, have been irreproachble, is turned over to another Profeſſion—to aſk for Bread.

While I am giving this Detail, my Lord, I would not have it thought, though it looks ſuſpicious, that I am applying to your Grace for your

perſonal Charity for my Subſiſtence.—No; it is the Church that I demand it of:—Theſe are the ὑστερήματα χριστοῦ, which, by St. Paul's Leave, I chooſe to conſtrue the *Arrears* of the *Church*, which I demand for the loſs of my *Time* and *Labour*, to be brought to an Account, and ſee it ſettled before I go hence. I beg leave to depoſit theſe Demands in your Grace's Hands, not doubting but, when you have Power and Opportunity, your Grace will do me Juſtice.

In the late Scramble for Preferment, I had Thoughts once more of applying to the Miniſter, who by the throng of the Clergy attending his Levee ſeem'd to be Miniſter for *Church* and *State*, that while the reſt were ſtriving to gratify that Ambition, I might meet with ſome of the Fragments of the *Loaves and Fiſhes*, for there were many to be fed; but then it occurred, that I might not be quick enough, being old, the young ones would out-run me, or I might be thrown down in the Scuffle. This ſhewed, that on ſuch an Occaſion I ought to have an Advocate more powerful than myſelf.

But where ſhould I find a Perſon in Power, of that Affability and Freedom of Acceſs, to receive a Petition from the *diſappointed*; of that Humanity as well from their Diſpoſition as from Experience, to pity their Sufferings; of that Activity in their high Station to endeavour their Relief

lief; of that Compaſs of Thought as a *Politician*, to look upon it as a bad Symptom in a State to ſee a good Subject diſtreſſed in and by the Community, which he all his Life-time faithfully ſerved, and moved thereby by the Love and Credit of his Country to ſeek for their Redreſs?

Upon Reflection, I could not find another Perſon of high Rank with whoſe Character this Deſcription ſo well agreed as with that of his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and from this Perſuaſion, I make bold to beg the Favour of your Grace to be my Advocate, and repreſent my Caſe to Mr. Pitt, who is generally well ſpoken of for his good diſpoſition, and whoſe ſentiments may be the ſame with your own. His Father, Lord Chatham, profeſſed an Eſteem for me: I have received Compliments from Hayes on Account of ſome of my Works which he approved; and that he regarded my politicks, I have an evident Proof from his adopting my Plan of invading Normandy, firſt publiſhed in the 58th Monitor, Saturday, September 1756, which Paper is luckily preſerved, notwithſtanding the violent Removal of my Writings, and is requeſted to be returned when ſeen by Mr. Pitt; for this Deſcent upon Normandy was followed by the Reduction of Cherbourg, and the Conqueſt of *Belle-Iſle*, which if not given up at the Peace, would have been of the ſame Advantage

vantage to England, as the Poſſeſſion of the Iſle of Wight would be to France.

Theſe are ſome of the Services I have rendered my Country, both in Church and State, for which I do not expect at this Time ſuch a Reward as my long Reſidence in the Univerſity, and the Expences of my four Degrees, might in Equity and Antient Cuſtom require, becauſe of late thoſe Emoluments have gone to People of another Stamp, who have never ſeen the Univerſity; but as Matters now ſtand, and for preſent Uſe, that Mr Pitt would be ſo good as to give me a ſmall Penſion, to enable me to buy my own Bread as I uſed to do, and, that I may not be altogether another Ariſtides, to provide me a Coffin when I ſhall make my Exit. I am, my Lord, &c.

[To this his Grace ſaid, that it was a melancholy Thing for a Perſon, who had been ſo long in the Profeſſion and ſo active in it, to have his Bread to ſeek at this Time; and that he would repreſent the Caſe to Mr. PITT. His Grace afterwards did him ſignal Service.]

Other Books written by Dr. Free

In LAW *and* POLITICS

1. *Political* Sermons, Speeches, and Diſcourſes, collected into one Volume, and among theſe is a *Sermon*, preached by the Appointment of the Vice Chancellor, before the *Univerſity* of *Oxford*, when the Rebels were advanced to Derby, dedicated to his Royal Highneſs WILLIAM, late Duke of Cumberland, who was ſent as *General* againſt them.

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DYONISIUS,

TRANSLATED INTO

BLANK VERSE,

FROM THE

Greek of Dr. Wells's Edition,

CONTAINING

Both Ancient and Modern Geography.

By *B. D. FREE*, M. A.

And a STUDENT *of* LINCOLN'S-INN.

CHAP. I.

Of the General Diviſion of the whole World.

EARTH to deſcribe, and wide extended Seas,
The Rivers, Cities, and unnumber'd Tribes
Of Men, that people and divide the ſame;
I mention firſt, the Ocean flowing wide,
Wherein the Earth is ſcatter'd here and there.
If in the Sea a larger Tract of Earth
Expands itſelf, Men call it *Continent:*
But, if a ſmaller Portion ſhould appear,
As ſwimming on the Waves, 'tis called an *Iſle.*

FIRST then the Continents are chiefly four,
The *Ancient*, *Modern*: and the *North*, and *South*,
Theſe to their own reſpective Quarters tend,
And between both, the Ancient and the New,
The latter by another Name is call'd
America; or otherwiſe again
The ſeat of *Indians*, dwelling to the *Weſt*.
Immenſe its tract, which goes from Pole to Pole.
But the old Continent more near the Sun
Men have again divided in three Parts.
The firſt, of *Europe*, long retains the Name;
The next is *Aſia*: *Africa's* the laſt.
But, by one Name, they've call'd each Part, *unknown*
I mean the Southern and the Northern Bounds,
So little we diſcover of thoſe Coaſts.
Now, we may ſay, that of the Univerſe
The Continents are four; in order thus:
The firſt of *Europe*: Aſia the next:
Lybia the third: and laſt *America*:
The Earth's Diviſion ſuch: the firſt and chief.

CHAP. II.

Of the general Diviſion of the Sea.

BUT every where the reſtleſs *Ocean* rolls:
One in itſelf, tho' known by various Names,
What tow'rds the South extends, is *Southern* term'd.
Thence to the North, 'tis nam'd the *Northern* Sea,
By ſome, the *frozen* or *Saturnian* call'd:
By others, *Dead*: becauſe the Sun but weak
Faintly,

Faintly, or rarely ſhines upon this Sea,
And in dark Clouds for ever thick appears.
Between America, and Europe's Bounds,
Where Lybia reaches: by another Name
'Tis called the *Atlantic:* on the other Side
Between America, and Aſia's Bounds
'Tis called the great *Pacific:* in that Part
It's briny Waves a ſettled Calm o'er ſpreads.
But the vaſt courſe of the Atlantic Sea
Is by another Name, th' *Heſperian* call'd,
And with a loud and far reſounding Noiſe
Near Weſtern Lybia and Europe rolls.
Again, 'tis *Northern*, when its ſwelling Waves
Reach to America's more northern Parts.
But, when the peaceful Waters of this Sea
Reach to the ſouthern ſide, 'tis *ſouthern* call'd:
If tow'rds the Eaſtern Shore of Aſia's Realms,
It bears the *Eaſtern* Ocean for its Name.
The Ocean thus ſurrounding the whole Earth,
In different Parts, does different Names receive.

CHAP. III.

Of the Chief Bays of the Sea.

THE Ocean thus diſcharging on the Land,
Has many ſmall, and ſeven larger *Bays:*
The firſt, and much ſuperior to the reſt
From the weſt Ocean flows extending long.
Tow'rds Eaſt and North, to Aſia's diſtant Land,
To the left Side of Europe paſſing by,

And leaving Afric to the right, turns up
Towards the North, near Asia's fertile Shore:
'Tis for this Reason call'd the *Midland* Sea.

FROM the Saturnian Sea the next is thrown,
Tow'rds East and North, between the northern Tracts
Of Europe, which they name the *Codan* Bay,
And by the Moderns term'd the *Baltic* Sea.

THEN from the southern Sea, the third and fourth.
Th' *Arabian* one, which passes thro' the midst
Of Lybia and Arabia, but the next
By Name the *Persian*, reaches near the East.

THEN the *Gangetic* murmurs tow'rds the East.
Call'd by the Moderns of *Bengal* the Bay.

OF others, near America, which lie
One tow'rds the Mexicanian Land extends,
And therefore nam'd of *Mexico* the Bay.
The other *Hudson's*, upwards to the north
As far extending in th' *Hudsonian Streights*.
So many are Ocean's larger Bays.
(The *Caspian* Sea's a wide extended Lake,)
Call'd the *Hercanian* by another Name,
Detatch'd entirely from the Ocean's Waves:
But by the Antients falsely term a Bay.
The others are too numerous to relate.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

A Deſcription of the Mediteranean Sea.

NOW of the *Midland* Sea I'll tell the Courſe,
And from the weſtern Ocean firſt begin
Where the *Herculean Pillars*, near its Bounds
Tow'rds diſtant *Gades* (as a Wonder) ſtand.
The one in Europe, *Calpe* takes for name;
The other oppoſite the Lybian Shore,
To ſave Confuſion *Abyle* is call'd.
Between theſe Pillars there extends a Streight
Call'd the *Gadinian:* which again is nam'd
Th' *Herculean:* but now the ſame is term'd
Gibraltar, from the Spaniſh Fortreſs near.
For ſailing, this all other Streights excells:
The Sailors call it by Diſtinction, *Streights.*
Then to the Eaſt, th' *Iberian* Sea extends;
The *Gallic* Waves receive it in their Courſe,
And call it the *Maſſilian*; for there
Learned *Marſeilles* preſents its winding Port.

NEXT the *Liguſtian* Sea appears to View,
Where the Ligurians Genoa's City hold,
The *Sea of Genoa* now by Moderns call'd.
Tow'rds *Corſica* break forth the briny Waves.
Then the *Sardinian* with a hollow Sound.
Then the *Tyrrhenian* Ocean bellows forth,
Which, by another Name is *Thuſcan* call'd.
Next, riſing from the Sea of *Sicily*,
The *Adriatic* in a winding courſe
Far to the Eaſt and northern Parts extends,

Where th' *Adriatic* Gulf ſtands full to view
Near noble Venice Sea ſurrounded Walls,
And gives the *Gulf of Venice* for its Name:
The Antients call'd it the *Ionian* Sea.
The Adriatic Sea gives riſe to both
As well th' Ionian: the latter laves
The Grecian Land for Warriors long renown'd:
The former the Auſonian paſſes by.

Below the Land of Sicily, there flows
A *Sea* extending into *Lybia's* Bounds,
And to the ſouthern *Syrtis* rolls along
Which, being two, was once the broader call'd.
(Tho' now the Modern name is *Sidra's* Gulf:)
The other having a leſs bay within,
Receives the tide, which from a Diſtance comes.
Thus theſe two Bays with eddying ſtreams reſound.
The Sea of Crete, (which by another name
Is *Candia* call'd) approaches to the Eaſt.
Then to the Right the *Ægyptian* Sea extends.
Which, from the *Pharian* Iſle receiv'd its Name.
The *Syrian* Sea, then bellows, which was once
By ſome, *Phœnician*, ſome *Sidonian* term'd.
But upwards tow'rds the North as rolling on
And creeping inwards, then this Bay receives
The Name of *Iſſus* from the City near.
Then turning to the Weſt, there flows a Sea
Which paſſes in its Courſe by diſtant Roads,
And o'er that Tract, which the *Cilicians* once
Pamphylians equally and *Lycians* held:
Known anciently by all theſe different Names.

But

But now the Sailors terms the whole *Levant*,
Tow'rds the Eaſt flowing from Crete's fronting
Shore.

THENCE turning to the North, with care obſerve
Th' extended Courſe of the *Ægean* Sea,
Term'd by the Moderns *Archipelago*.
The broken Waves here ever roar around
The Iſlands called the *Sporades* by Name
And others, which the Cyclades are called.
No other roaring of the Sea can raiſe
Waves equalizing theſe for Noiſe and Height.
In further Tenedos they end their Courſe
Imbros on one Side holding there its Place
From which the northern *Helleſpont* appears.
Then the *Propontis*' broader Waves are ſeen,
The Mouth of *Thracian Boſphorus* is next,
Which, Io once, when in a Heifer's Form
By Juno's dire command was forc'd to ſwim,
Conſtantinople is its preſent Name.
Tho' this of all is far the narroweſt Streight,
Which ever in the wavy Sea is found,
Where fame reports the bold Cyanean Rocks
With a great Noiſe againſt each other daſh.
Near from this Place the *Euxine* Sea extends,
Which vaſt, is far expanded to the Eaſt.
But crooked is the Courſe by which it runs,
For ever bending to the North and Eaſt.
But in the midſt, two Promontories riſe,
One tow'rds the Eaſt, *Carambis* call'd by Name.
T'other more northern over Europe's Soil,

Th' Inhabitants have nam'd it the *Ram's Face*
But in this Sea, towards the northern Part,
The Streams of the *Mætois Lake* are ſpread.
Unnumber'd Scythians dwell on either Side,
Mother of *Pontus* by the Antients call'd,
For from this Lake a Sea of Water falls
Straight to the *Boſphorus Cimmerius:* where
On Aſia's Land, Tribes of Cimmerians dwelt.
Now, otherwiſe the *Sea* of *Caffa* call'd.
Such the Deſcription of the Midland Sea.

CHAP. V.

Of *the Borders* or *Boundaries* of *Europe.*

NOW, of each Continent I'll tell the Form,
That, tho' you have it not juſt plac'd in View
Its ſituation may be underſtood.
From whence a greater Fame may be obtain'd
Deſcribing each before the uninform'd.

THE Image then of *Europe* firſt I'll ſhew
Which to the North of Africa extends,
And to the weſtern Part of Aſia's Land.
It has as Boundaries from the Lybian Shore
The weſtern Ocean and the Midland Sea.
A Sea divides it next from Aſia's Shore
From the Ægean to Mœotis Lake.
The Tanais next extends between 'em both,
And by the Antients held its fartheſt Bounds.
Now, where the Tanais flows towards the South,

Up

Up to the North, the *Oby* is its bounds.
But to the northern and the weſtern Parts
Europe is bounded by the ocean's waves:
What to the North extends is wholly North:
But to the Weſt, and elſewhere upwards too,
The ſame is northern: lower down 'tis Weſt.
Such things of Europe's Bounds have Men declar'd.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Eaſtern Countries of Europe, and firſt of modern Spain and Portugal, both of which are ſituated in Iberia, in antient Spain.

ITS Countries now, and various People next
And then its ſouthern Tract obſerve with Care.
Which is divided into theſe three Coaſts,
Th' *Iberian*, the *Auſonian* and the *Greek's*.
Of theſe, th' Iberian Territory's laſt.
Near to the Ocean, on the weſtern Side,
(Which otherwiſe, Men formerly call'd *Spain*,
Tho' now 'tis not entirely ſo nam'd:
For to the weſt Direction of the Sun)
You may obſerve a ſmall Extent of Land,
Known by the modern Name of *Portugal*.
The Antients nam'd it *Luſitania* once,
And then the Country of Iberia: now
A foreign Power: there near *Tagus'* mouth
(Which th' Antients term'd the golden flowing ſtream,)

Liſbon for Sailors yields a pleaſant Port,
The ſeat of Kings by fam'd Ulyſſes built.
And no great diſtance from the Tagus, ſprings,
Madrid, of Spain the now Metropolis.
Then to the Mouth of Bæta, on the South
Was once *Tarteſſus*, pleaſent in its Scite,
The well known reſidence of wealthy Men.
Then tow'rds *Iberus'* River diſtant Banks,
Thy *Pyrrenean* Mountains near the Sun,
Betwixt Iberia and Gallia reach.

CHAP. VII.

Of Antient and Modern Italy.

THE *Italian* Shore then reaches to the Eaſt,
Plac'd in the middle 'twixt the other two,
Long in Extent and like a human Leg,
And by three neighbouring Seas lies undermin'd,
Firſt the Tyrrhenian: the Sicilian next,
And then the Adria, that abounds with Waves.
Each tow'rds the Wind's Direction takes it Courſe,
Firſt the Tyrrhenian to the Weſt appears,
Next the Sicilian to the South extends,
The Adriatic borders on the Eaſt.
And on the North the famous *Alps* are ſeen.
But in the midſt another mountain lies,
Which in a Courſe direct divides the Land,
As if 'twas guided by an Artiſt's Rule
(This Mountain, which is *Appenine* by Name,

No

No workman in the ſage Minerva's train,
However ſkilful, could uneven term,)
Taking its riſe near to the northern Alps,
Ends in the Sea of Sicily its courſe.

On either ſide are many nations plac'd,
Which from the north-weſt Part I'll thus relate.
Firſt the *Tyrrhenians*, by another Name
Whom we call *Thuſcans*, lovely *Florence* hold.
Next, the wiſe Race of Latins comes to View,
Who dwelt upon a fertile ground: to th' Weſt
The rolling *Tiber* falls into the Sea:
Sweet flowing *Tiber*, of all Rivers chief,
Tiber, which lovely Rome divides in two,
Much honor'd *Rome*, and formerly the Queen
Of other Cities: Seat of powerful Kings:
But now the ſacred Manſion of the *Pope*.

Then the *Campanian* fertile Soil is ſeen,
Where chaſte *Parthenope* a Temple held;
Now by another name 'tis *Naples* call'd,
And is the ſacred Manſion of a King,
Who o'er Auſonia's ſouthern Climate rules,
Which the *Picentian's* formerly poſſeſs'd:
And after them what reaches to the ſouth
Both the *Lucani*, and the *Brutii* held.
Inhabiting as far as the *white Rock*.
Calabrians upwards to the Adrian Sea.
And th' *Japygians*, which to *Hyrius* reach,
The *Samnites* and the *Marſians* in the midſt.

THE *Umbri* and *Piceni* after theſe
Held each a Part: but now the *Pope's* Domain.

NEXT the *Venetians*, at the Foot of Alps,
And ſome in *Lombardy*, more near the Weſt,
Who *Modena* and *Mantua* poſſeſs,
With *Mediolanum*: other Cities too,
Which near the Courſe of *Po*, the well known Race
Of *Ceitæ* in more early ages held.
Such had Auſonia, and now hold the ſame.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Antient Greece, which is Situate in Modern Turkey, in Europe.

THEN on the Eaſt approaches to the ſight
The Land of noble Greek, where alſo lies
Peleponeſus, like a Plane tree's leaf:
In ſhape approaching to a Mouſe s tail,
Surrounded on each Side by watry Bays,
'Tis now by Moderns the *Morea* call'd.
Once the *Achæans* held it to the North,
And *Elis* City occupied the Weſt.
Near *Piſa*, where *Olympian* Jove had Games
Alpheus pleaſanteſt of rivers rolls,
Divided from *Eurota's* gliding Streams,
And both from *Aſea* derive their waves:
The laſt the Elean Land divides: the firſt
The Amyclean Region cuts in two.

And

And between both *Meſſenias* City lies,
Where ſandy *Pylos*, Neſtor's City ſtood.
Th' *Arcadians* next the fertile Dales poſſeſs'd,
Near which the Country of *Argives* lies,
And that which by the *Spartans* is retain'd:
One tow'rds the South, the other to the Eaſt.
Of the Laconians fam'd *Sparta* once
The warlike and the famous City ſtood;
And of the Grecians noble *Argos:* then
Mycene, Agamemnon's City near.
A narrow *Iſthmus* the *Morea* ends.
Two roaring Seas the Iſtmian Bank ſurround
One to the Weſt is the *Corinthian* call'd:
That on the Eaſt is the *Saronic* Bay
Near to the Eaſt, the *Attic* Shore extends,
In which you might the well built city ſee,
Of *Athens*, where Philoſophers once dwelt.
Next this *Bœotia*, to the Weſt and North.
And ſeven Gate *Thebes* the Work of Cadmus ſtood.
And fam'd mount *Helicon*, the Muſes ſeat.
Phocis ſtood next, ſtretch'd tow'rds the Eaſt and North,
Near to the Streights of fam'd *Thermopylæ*,
Under ſnow-Top'd *Parnaſſus'* Mount, thro' which
Cephiſſus vaſt deſcending ſtream reſounds.
Near which the *Python's* Soil with fumes is ſmoak'd
Of Sacrifice, and where the Serpent's wreaths,
In Twiſts ſurround the tripod of the God.
Wreaths horrible with length of endleſs Scales

Adorn

Adorn the lovely Temple of the God.
'Tis here, when ſtopping he from *Clarus* comes
Or from *Miletus*, with deſign to looſe
His golden Quivers and diſcharge the ſame.

THEN to the Weſt of th' *Aracynthian* Hill,
'Th' *Ætolian* Land forms one extended Plain,
And thro' its midſt, in a vaſt watery Tract,
With ſilver Whirlpools *Achelous* flows.

AFTER th' Ætolic to the weſtern Breeze,
Dodona's Continent immenſe to View
Tow'rds lofty Mountains the *Ceraunia* call'd:
Where once *Ambracia* ſtood: and then not far
Is *Actium*, and the *Acarnanian* Race.
THEN *Theſſaly* and *Maccedonia*, one
Where the Pellæan Alexander rul'd:
The other, where Achilles, Peleus' Son.
Greece held ſo many various People once.

CHAP. IX.

Of Antient Illyrium, Mæſia and Thrace, in Modern Turkey, in Europe.

THENCE tow'rds the Adriatic Bay; by Greece
Was once th' *Illyrian* Land, and anciently
In two Diviſions form'd: *Liburnia* one:

Whoſe

(Whoſe People are *Croatians:*) the next
And bordering on the firſt, *Dalmatia* was.

THEN tow'rds the Eaſt extended, *Mæſia* lies
Far from Illyrium to the Euxine Sea,
And much more ſouthern, than deep *Iſter's* ſtreams
Next below Mæſia the *Thracians* dwelt,
And occupy'd a wide extent of Land;
Some under lofty *Rhodope'*, and ſome
On ſnow-top'd *Oemus:* others too again
Above the rapid flowing Helleſpont,
And on the Ægean deep reſounding Sea.
Others again near the Propontis' Sides,
And others upwards where the northern Streight
Of *Boſphorus*, is ſeen, which formerly
Did from the Thracians receive its Name:
But now the City of the Emperor
Conſtantine call'd, has given it its Name.
Tho' th' Antients call'd it once, *Byzantium*
Of old Renown, and neighbouring to the ſame
Strong Reſidence of Turkey's Grand Signior,
Who governs Europe far towards the Eaſt.
Wherefore the Eaſtern Part of Europe, now
As far as reaches the Danubian Streams,
Bears *European Turkey* for its Name.
Such is the ſouthern Part of Europe's form.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the Mediterranean Parts of Europe, and firſt of modern Walachia, Moldavia, and Tranſylvania, placed between antient Dacia: and alſo of Poland, Muſcovy and Tartary, all ſituate between antient Scythia, or Sarmatia.

NOW then of middle Europe take the Form,
Where on the Eaſt, more north than Iſters ſtreams,
The *Dacians* formerly poſſeſs'd a Land:
But the *Wallachians*, *Moldavians* now,
And *Tranſylvanians* hold it as their own:
Thence to the North, the num'rous *Scythians* were,
And *Taurians* (who the *Cherſoneſus* hold,
Near to the fam'd Achilles' dang'rous Courſe.
Upon the mouth of the Mœotis Lake)
Sarmatians were, *Baſtarnæ* and the bold
Alani, Tribes of *Neuri*; after theſe
Geloni, with the *Agathyrſian* Race,
And upwards th' *Arimaſpians* warlike Sons,
With many others which I can't relate,
Where the *Boryſthenes* wide ſpreading ſtream,
(Which otherwiſe is now the *Nieper* term'd)
Is with the Euxine mix'd, and oppoſite
The Rocks which are *Cyanean* call'd by Name.

BUT of the Tauric Cherſoneſus, and
The neighbouring Land of other Scythians,
The *Tartars* now Inhabitants are held:

So

So of *leſs Tartary* it bears the Name.
WHAT of Sarmatia or Scythia's left,
The *Poles* and *Muſcovites* inhabit now,
One to the Eaſt, the other to the Weſt.
Moſcow's the chief of Muſcovy's Domain
That of the Poles, in two Diviſions lies,
And each upon the *Viſtula* are plac'd,
Warſaw above, and next *Cracow* below.

CHAP. XI.

Of Antient and Modern Germany.

NEXT theſe the martial *Germans* to the Weſt
Now, as before, poſſeſs extenſive Lands.
Where ſtands *Vienna* the Imperial Seat,
And where ſweet Rivers, *Iſter* to the Eaſt,
(Round *Peuce* with five Channels flowing wide
Diſcharges in the Euxine all its Foam,
Which Men the *Danube* otherwiſe have nam'd)
And then the *Rhine*, which to the North and Weſt
At laſt is in the Northern Ocean loſt.
What'er Extent the Germans now poſſeſs
Down from the Alps to the Danubian Stream,
So much from Weſt to Eaſt in order once,
Rhœti, *Vindelici* and *Lorians* held.
Next theſe, a Land approaching to the Eaſt,
And yet more ſouthern than the Iſter's Courſe,
Claim'd the *Pannonians* as Inhabitants.
Now this, and one more North than Iſters' Courſe

Th'

Th' *Hungarian* Nations by Poſſeſſion hold.
What next the Rhine extending tow'rds the Weſt
The Germans hold, ſuch was the Celtic Land.

CHAP. XII.

Of Modern France, and alſo of Belgium, and Switzerland, which are ſituate in the antient (Celtic or Celtogalatia, that is) Gaul.

FAR to the Ocean then, the *Celtic* Race
Reach to the Pyrenean, and the Alps.
Where large *Lutetia*, with its ample Streets
(Which the *Pariſian* Gauls once rais'd, is now
The City *Paris*,) by the *French* poſſeſs'd.
As well *Lutetia*, and the Gallic Land.
And yet not all, for in the Gallic Bounds
Near to the French the Belgic Nation lies,
In two Diviſions; one the *Dutch* defend,
The *Spaniards* ſtill the other Parts poſſeſs.
The Land more northern than the River Rhine,
Is now the Dutch; and never did belong
Or to the Belgæ, or the other Gauls.
But Germans always held it as their own.
There *Amſterdam* a pleaſing Port affords,
But in the further Belgium you ſee
Bruſſels, for rich Inhabitants far fam'd.

So in the Gallic Land, the Leman Lake
(Which now the moderns by another name
Have call'd *Geneva*, from the City near)

Th'

Th' Helvetians in the upper Parts poſſeſs'd,
And the Allobroges the lower held.
Theſe the Savoyards, thoſe the Swiſs now nam'd,
Each Race of theſe dwells out of Gallia's Bounds.

JUST ſo the *Leucians*, a Gallic Race,
Inhabit *Naſium*, which is now poſſeſt
By *Lorrainers*, yet different from the Franks,
And ſituate without the Bounds of Gaul.
Such then, of middle Europe is the Form.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the northern Territories of Europe.

ON the North-weſt of Europe, near the mouth
Of Codan's Bay, are numberleſs ſmall Iſles.
Of theſe the largeſt in more early Times
The Codans held, who nam'd th' adjoining Sea,
Renow'd and warlike, Fame relates the Danes
Are of their Race, and now poſſeſs the Iſle
Call'd Zealand, where the City ſtands to View,
OF *Copenhagen*, a ſtrong regal Seat,
And all the others, among which to th' Weſt
Is *Cherſoneſus*, where brave *Cimbrians* dwelt.

THE Danes great King *Norwegians* too obey
Among the Antients *Norigonians* call'd
Who lie more northern than the Codan Bay.
To th' Weſt, below the lofty *Sevon*'s Tops
Which by a modern name the *Dofrine's* call'd
Where *Chriſtiana* is the Viceroy's Seat.
Beyond the Dofrine, leading to the Eaſt.

As

As far as Muſcovy's the *Sweediſh* Land.
And where, contiguous to the *Bothnian* Bay
You ſee the royal City of *Stockholm*.

THE antient mariners of Greece and Rome,
To the North Part of Europe's diſtant ſhore,
With ſpeedy veſſels never yet approach'd;
Wherefore each Land around th' Bothnian Bay
They've Iſlands nam'd: one *Scandia* to the Weſt,
The *Baltic* alſo: that upon the Eaſt,
Is as the *Gulf* of *Finland* known by Name.
Such by deſcription then is Europe's Form
So many too its various People are.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Borders or Boundaries of Lybia or Africa.

NOW if you'd wiſh of Africa the Form,
I'll not conceal it: for in wide extent
It lies approaching to the ſouthern Sun;
Tow'rds South and Eaſt, like a ſmall Tables Form
To th' South-weſt, Lybia; Europe to the North
The bounds of each to eaſtern Aſia reach,
Th' Arabian Bay, and Iſthmus, which adjoins
Both ſep'rate Lybia from Aſia's Realms.
The midland Sea bounds Afric to the North,
But to the Weſtern, and the ſouthern Sides
The weſtern and ſouthern Ocean lave,
Which otherwiſe is th' *Æthiopian* call'd.

CHAP.

Of modern Barbary, and the antient Countries which are ſituate in it.

BUT to the furtheſt Corner there reſide
Near to the Pillars, Tribes of *Mooriſh* Land,
There *Fez* and here *Morocco*, too are ſeen:
The Manſions of the powerful Mooriſh King.

NEXT theſe Numidian countleſs Nations were
And now are ſubject to the Algerines,
Whoſe reſidence a ſpacious Port commands,
Not ſafe for Xtian Mariners to uſe.

NEXT theſe, the tribes of antient Afric dwell,
Where *Carthage* had a very pleaſing Port,
Carthage, Fame ſays, built from an Ox's hide,
Carthage the powerful Queen of Lybia once,
Deſerted, and now utterly deſtroy'd.

NEIGHBOURING to this, Tuniſſians hold their Seat
Whom the ſurrounding nations all obey.

IN order next, the *ſmaller Syrtis* comes,
Fill'd by the Streams of the *Tritonian* Lake
Eaſtward the other Syrtis next appears,
Loaded with Whirlpools, greater and more loud.
In th' midſt of both a City ſtands to View
Call'd *Naples*, and beyond the Bounds of which,
Lotophagi did dwell, by Nature mild,
Where once Ulyſſes in his wandrings came
Now o'er its people *Tripolis* preſides.

NEXT theſe Cyrene th' Amyclæan Race,
And the *Marmaridæ*, near Ægypt's Bounds
There ſtood the Temple of the *Lybian* God
With ſand ſurrounded, but in that Domain,
Is *Barca* now, whoſe Power is uncontroul'd.
So many barbarous nations hold, and held
The northern Coaſt of Lybia to the Sea.
Whence by the Moderns, *Barbary* 'tis call'd,
As far as Ægypt from the weſtern Sea.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Nigritia and Æthiopia: and other Countries ſituated in weſtern and ſouthern Lybia.

UNDER the Tops of Atlas' ſpreading Mount
Next Barbary, *Bildugerid* extends:
Which formerly *Gætulians* poſſeſs'd,
And *Naſamones*; who not fearing Jove,
Their impious Deeds the Roman ſpears reveng'd.
Next theſe *Pharuſſii*, adjoining whom
The countleſs *Garamantians* held their Seat:
But now each Land is *Zaara's Deſert* term'd.

MOST diſtant then the *Æthiopians* dwelt:
Some upon *Niger's* Banks, and ſome again
On *Nuby's:* ſome to th' Ocean's ſouthern Courſe,
Others again towards the Arabian Gulf,
Who from their Anceſtors receiv'd the names
Of *Blemyes* and *Erembi:* Fame reports
From *Troglodítæ* Arabs they are ſprung.

The

The Æthiopian Land has other Names
Harſh and ill-ſounding: not for metre fit:
Wherefore I'll mention but the following two,
Guinea the one; and *Abyſſinia* next.

THE Land of Guinea, (whence the Gold's produc'd)
Lies ſomething lower, than the *Niger's* ſtreams,
Much Foam conveying to the Ocean's Waves
On each ſide; where *Cape-Verd* appears to View,
On the moſt diſtant Weſt of Lybia's Land.
So to the ſouthern Boundaries in the Sea,
To Sailor's grateful, of *Good Hope the Cape.*

THE *Abyſſinians* lying to the Eaſt,
Poſſeſs the Bottoms of the ſhady Hills,
From whence deſcend the fertile Streams of *Nile.*
Which towards *Ægypt* as it wide appears,
From Abyſſinia ſlowly creeping on
By th' Æthiopians *Siris* takes for Name.
But of Syene, the Inhabitants
Have when it's Courſe is chang'd renam'd it *Nile..*

CHAP. XVII.

Of antient and modern Egypt.

THE *Nile* extended far towards the North,
Thro' ſeven Mouths rolling, falls into the Sea,
And by its Waters fattens *Ægyt's* ſoil.
No other River's equal to the Nile,
Or to yield Mud, or fertilize the Ground.

A noble Race of Men poſſeſs'd it once,
Who firſt laid down the various Paths of Life.
The firſt Inventors of the uſeful Plough
And in the equal Furrows laid the Seed.
'Twas they the Heavens, who by Lines deſcrib'd,
And mark'd the oblique Paſſage of the Sun.

Of theſe I'll ſpeak and of the Country's Bounds,
And Form: for Science once ſo highly known.
Nor as to Size, can it be little deem'd,
For here and there with Fields and Paſtures crown'd
Produces every Excellence for Uſe.
As far as lofty top'd *Syene* lies,
And fortifi'd with two ſurrounding Mounts,
Between which fall the pleaſing ſtreams of Nile.
This alſo rich and numerous People held,
Who noble *Thebes* in Days of Yore poſſeſs'd:
Thebes antient, for its hundred Gates renown'd,
Where echoing Memnon hails the riſing Morn.
And who the Middle Continent once held,
In which theſe ſeven Cities ſcatter'd lie
That held the Coaſt contiguous to the Sea,
As far as leads to the *Serbonian* Lake,
The Ground that lies encircled by the Nile
The Name of *Delta* from the antients took,
For in three Sides its Form appears to ſight,
To the North 'tis broad, and ſharpened to the South,
And thus divided falls into the Sea.
Of *Memphis*, once for Pyramids renown'd
The City ſtood: but now adjoining it

Grand

Grand Cairo ſtands, th' Imperial Turkiſh Seat.

But to the weſtward in the Deltic Land,
Of great *Canobus* ſtood the noted Fane,
Adjoining it a well-built City's ſeen,
Which now of *Alexandria* takes the Name,
Where rich with Gold, Serapis' Temple ſtood.
Were you all Parts to ſearch, you'd ſcarcely ſee
Either on Earth a Temple more divine,
Or yet a City equal for its wealth,
On which are ſeen *Pallene's* Beacons high.

Next then on t'other ſide of Delta's Land
Near to the Caſian Mountain, once the Town
Which did from Peleus receive its Name,
On the Sea Coaſt Men ſkill'd in ſailing held.
Such then is Lybia's Form and ſuch its Men.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Borders or Boundaries of Aſia.

NEXT then of Aſia I ſhall ſhew the Form.
Already have I told you what the Bounds,
That to th' weſtward th' Aſiatic Ground
From Europe, and from Lybia's Realms divide,
Which towards each Land in equal Bound'ries lies.
But to the North th' extent is yet unknown;
Thence be it bounded by the Ocean's Courſe,

The *Eaſtern* and the *Indian* to the Eaſt,
And to the South the *Indian* and the *Red.*

CHAP. XIX.

Of Scythia and other antient Countries, ſituated in modern Great Tartary.

NOW Aſia's various People I'll recite,
(Do you, O Muſes! lend me every Aid.)
Firſt dwell adjoining the *Meotis* Lake,
Mœotæ and the *Sauromatian* Race,
The hardy offspring of the warlike Mars,
From valiant *Amazonian* Blood deriv'd,
Who wandering, mixt with Sauromatian Men
Far from Thermodon, once their Country dear.
Whence their deſcendants are with Courage fill'd,
Inhabiting a boundleſs Tract of Woods,
Thro' th' midſt of which the Tanais rolling on,
Falls to the Bottom of Mœotis' Lake,
Dividing Europe ſtill from Aſia's Bounds,
Europe to th' Weſt, and Aſia to the Eaſt.
Crowded the *Sindi* and *Cimmerii* next
Receive the Sauromatians, and their Bounds;
Cercetii and *Oretæ* do the ſame,
And bold *Achæi* near the Euxine Sea.
From Xanthus and Idæan Simois, whom
The Southern and the Northern Breezes brought,
Following to War a bold and martial King;
Next theſe the adjoining Territory held

Heniochi and *Zygii*, Greeks by Birth.
Then of the *Rhay* the deep'ned ſtream flows on,
Its ſources in the European Land
At Diſtance murmur, and with ſwelling ſtreams
Runs ſo collected o'er the Scythian Plains;
Much Foam diſcharging in the *Caſpian* Sea.
A numerous Race of Scythians on its Mouths
Once held their Reſidence, whoſe various Names
'Tis Far beyond my Power to recount.
Next theſe approaching to the Eaſtern Climes,
On t'other Side *Araxes'* echoing ſtream
The *Maſſagetæ* lived, who hurl ſwift Darts;
Men with whom neither I, nor any elſe,
Could e'er on amicable footing ſtand,
More ſavage far than any other Race:
Nor do they know of Corn the grateful Taſte,
Or generous Wine; but at their Banquets place
And drink with Milk the Blood of Horſes mixt.

NEXT theſe *Choraſmii* on the northward dwell;
Next theſe the *Sogdian* Land, and thro' its midſt
The ſacred *Oxus* rolls its holy ſtreams,
Emodus leaving in the Caſpian Sea.
Next theſe near *Iaxartæ'* Streams once dwelt
The *Sacæ* bearing Bows; ſo exercis'd
No ſkilful Archer could their Art impeach.
The ſhafts they ſhoot are never ſent in vain.
More Scythians yet the outer bounds poſſeſs;
Round them, a Land with Winds infeſted lies,
Oppoſ'd to Winter's Cold and ſtormy Hail.

Wretched thoſe Men who here Poſſeſſions hold,
For when theſe Winds their utmoſt Powers diſcharge,
You'll either ſee their Horſes lying dead,
Or Mules, or in the Fields their grazing Sheep.
Nor can themſelves eſcape the dire effects,
Who near theſe peſtilential Breezes ſtay;
But with joined Waggons fly to other Realms,
And to the Winter Winds their Country leave,
Which raging with a more than furious ſtorm,
Shake e'en the Earth and the Pine-bearing Mounts.

WHAT once of Aſia the Scythians held,
Such now the *Tartars'* barbarous Nation hold.
Therefore this land Great Tartary is nam'd,
Where to the furtheſt Waters of the Rhay,
Of *Aſtracan* the famous City ſtands.

CHAP. XX.

Of Colchis, Albania, and Iberia, each ſituated in modern Georgia.

TOW'RDS Pontus innermoſt receſſes next
After the land of *Tyndaridæ*,
The *Colchians* dwelt, Strangers of Egypt's land,
And were adjoining the *Caucaſian* Mount,
Which near the *Hyrcanian* Sea with lofty Tops
Reaches on high, where *Phaſis* rolling Stream,
Along the Back of the *Circæan Plain*
Much Foam diſcharges in the Euxine Sea,

Beginning

Beginning from the Armenian Mount.
Then to the Eaſt, and northern Parts of this
An *Iſthmus* in a near Direction lies,
An *Iſthmus* of the Black and Caſpian Sea,
The *Eaſt Iberians* here inhabited:
And the adjoining Territory next
Of the *Albanians* long renown'd in War.
This Iſthmus ſince the *Georgians* now poſſeſs,
Who, on the Mountains *Teflis* City guard,

CHAP. XXI.

Of the antient Aſia-Minor (which is now called Anatolia, or Natolia, and is a Country of Turkey in Aſia); and firſt of the Kingdom ſituate near the Euxine.

FROM Colchis and from Phaſis to the Weſt
Obſerve, adjoining to the Euxine Sea,
The Troops of *Pontus* to the *Thracian-Mouth*,
Where *Chalcedonia* ſtands full to View.
Firſt the *Byzeré*, and *Bechirian* Race,
Macrones, *Phylures* and *Moſynæci*.

NEAR theſe the *Tibarenians* hold their Seats;
With Flocks abounding: and next theſe again
The *Chalybes* poſſeſs'd a hardened Soil.
Taught to form temper'd Steel in various Shapes,
And lab'ring at the ſounding Anvils ſtood
With endleſs Labour, and inceſſant Toil.

Next theſe the *Coppadocian* Land extends,
Where reaching from the fam'd *Armenian* Mount,
To thoſe, who *Amazonia's* Country hold,
Warlike *Thermodon* yields a frothy Stream.
Which once *Sinopé* wand'ring far receiv'd,
And plac'd her grieving in her own Domains,
Under Imperial Jove's immediate Care:
For he, of ſweet and cloſe Embraces fond,
Led her unwilling from her Country far;
From whom a City ſince *has borne the Name.*
There on the Borders of this frigid Stream,
The clear Cryſtal's poliſh'd Stone you'll cut,
And the blue Jaſper may be alſo found.

THE *Iris* limpid Streams next reach the Sea,
And next the *Halys* River murmurs loud,
Advancing tow'rds *Carambis* lofty Top,
Beginning firſt from the *Armenian* Mount.
Next to the Shores, the *Paphlagonians* dwell,
And *Maryandi* ſacred Soil lies next:
There Pluto's Cerberus with brazen Voice,
Drawn by the Hands of warlike *Hercules*,
Diſcharges filthy Moiſture from his Jaws.
Which Earth receiv'd full baneful to Mankind.
Next theſe, *Bythinians* held a fertile Soil,
Where *Rhebas* pleaſing Stream flows gently on:
Rhebas, which near the Mouths of Pontus flows,
Rhebas, whoſe lovely Stream glides o'er the Land:
So many Pontus by Poſſeſſion hold;
Be they the Scythian Nations ſung before.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the reſt of Aſia Minor.

NOW Aſia-minor's Form ſhall be deſcrib'd,
Which reaches ſouthward tow'rds the Helleſpont,
To the whole Length of the Ægean Sea,
As far as *Syria* and *Armenia's* Bounds.

THE *Chalcedonians* firſt poſſeſs the Land,
Byzantium viewing in an oblique Line:
Next theſe *Bebryces*, and the *Myſian* Mounts;
Where *Cius* in meand'ring Streams flows on,
Adjoining which a Nymph in amorous Mood
Stole youthful *Hylas* while on Meſſage ſent,
To ſerve his Maſter *Hercules* renown'd.

NEXT then approaching to the Helleſpont,
Leſs-Phrygia reaches with a winding Courſe:
One Part, in which the Bound'ries inward lie,
And broader, reaches to *Sangaria's* Streams.
The large one lies extended to the Eaſt:
The Nurſe of Courſes, and a fertile Soil.
The other to the Weſtward you may ſee
Lying below near *Ida's* ſacred Feet,
Where *Troy* with Winds ſurrounded once was built.
Troy, the fam'd Reſidence of warlike Men,
Troy, by *Apollo* and by *Neptune* built,

Which *Juno* and *Minerva* overthrew,
Near *Xanthus* and *Idæan Simois'* Streams.

NEXT this, *Æolia's* Territories lie
Near to the Mouth of the Ægean Sea,
And to the Eaſtward of the Helleſpont.

NEXT this illuſtrious *Ionians* dwelt
On the Sea-ſhore, and where along their Land
Mæander, with full Whirlpools ſeeks the Sea,
Between *Miletus* and *Priena* wide.
Then theſe more Northern *Epheſus* lies next,
The chaſte *Diana's* noble Reſidence,
Where, to the Goddeſs, Amazonians built
A Temple in the Body of an Elm:
To Men a Wonder not to be explain'd.
Mæonia after theſe upon the Eaſt:
The *Lydians* ſince this Territory held,
Plac'd under *Timolus*, which with Winds abounds,
From whence *Pactolus* in meandring Streams
Murmurs, while down its Whirlpools rolls the Gold.
Here, on its Banks, while ſitting in the Spring
You'll hear the Swans with ſhrill repeated Notes
Feeding in Groves among the thick'ning Graſs.
In *Aſia*, many verdant Paſtures lie,
But chiefly in the fam'd *Mæandrian Plains*,
Where the *Cayſters* pleaſing Stream reſounds.
Cloſe to the Sea, the *Carians* held a Soil,

And

And *Lycians* tow'rds the *Xanthus'* noble Streams:
Where *Taurus* Mounts with lofty Tops are ſeen,
Which o'er all *Aſia's* middle Diſtrict lie,
And from *Pamphylia* to the *Indies* tend;
Sometimes oblique, and ſometimes more direct:
But why of *Taurus* it obtain'd the Name
Is, that its Shape approaches to a Bull's,
And in Poſition ſhews a pointed Head,
With various Mounts and ſpacious Channels fraught:
From whence with Noiſe unnumber'd Rivers flow,
Some to the North, and others to the South;
And ſome again both to the Eaſt and Weſt:
But who could all their various Names recite?
'Tis not diſtinguiſhed by a ſingle Name,
But in its Windings different Titles takes.
This to thoſe Men ſhould chiefly be a Care
Who in that Region hold a neighbouring Seat.

NEXT to the *Lycians* the *Pamphylians* dwelt;
And above theſe approaching to the North
The Land of *Piſidæ:* while near to theſe
The *Lycaonians* dwelt, long ſkill'd in War,
And in Engagements uſe the crooked Bows.
Upwards again the *Galatæ* once dwelt.
Next the Pamphylians, tow'rds the Eaſtern Sun
Was once the Country by *Cilicians* held.
Cloſe to the Sea, where well-built *Tarſus* ſtood,
Where *Pegaſus*, the Muſes famous Horſe,
Loſing its Hoof, gave to the Place its Name.

When from his Horſe renown'd *Bellerophon*
Fell while proceeding to Jove's Reſidence.
There the *Aleian Field*, where o'er its Bou nds,
And far from Men, he wander'd by himſelf.
But to the Eaſtern Parts between the Land
Of the Cilicians, there lies a Bay
Which took its Name from *Iſſus* that adjoin'd.
The Land, which thence to the Ægæan tends
Between the Euxine and the Midland Sea,
Such now the Moderns have *Natolia* nam'd:
The Antients call'd it *Aſia* the *Leſs*:
And that beyond it was the *Larger* term'd.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of antient Syria, which is ſituated in Modern Turkey in Aſia.

NEAR Iſſus Bay, and tow'rds the Eaſtern Sun,
At Bottom of *Amanus* Mount you'll ſee
Some call it of *Cilicia* the *Gates*,
Others of *Syria*; for on one ſide lay
Once the *Cilician* Land; on t'other next
The *Syrian* Cities on a bending Shore;
For to the Weſt a wide extent of Sea
Advances onwards to the *Caſian* Mount,
Which with its lofty Tops ſurrounds the Shore.

Men

Men, rich and numerous, *Syria* once poſſeſs'd:
Some who extended to the Northern Parts,
Between *Euphrates* and th' adjoining Sea,
Call'd *Syria-proper*, once inhabiting
Both *Antiocha* and the *Pleaſant Vales*:
The pleaſing Scene *Orontes* here divides.
Thoſe lower towards the ſea *Phœnicians* are
Sprung from the antient *Erythræan* Race,
Who firſt with Ships the Ocean's Surface dar'd,
And Commerce with the different Realms contriv'd,
And of the Stars the Heavenly Courſe obſerv'd.
Who dwelt in *Sidon* and the antient *Tyre*.

Thence of the *Jews* the ſacred Race is ſeen
Round *Jordan's* River, once who *Gaza* held,
And *Joppa*, and divine *Jeruſalem*.
With various other Towns each other near,
Which in the *Paleſtine* of *Syria* lie.
What Land the *Libian* Hills extending round
Have form'd more low, and in the middle plac'd,
Such is by Men the *Hollow Syria* term'd.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Antient and Modern Arabia.

FROM Syria next both to the Eaſt and South,
Th' *Arabians* hold a thrice divided Land.
What between Syria and Euphrates lies,

Is from the Sand neglected and forlorn,
And thinly ſcattered with Inhabitants.
Next theſe below the Southern Syria's Bounds
Tow'rds the retreat of the Arabian Bay,
Some Mountains far and widely ſcattered lie:
Whence 'tis *Arabia Petræa* nam'd.

NEXT this *Arabia Fælix* comes to View;
High in Aſcent, ſurrounded by two Seas:
I mean the *Perſian* and *Arabian* Gulphs:
Each of them takes a Quarter to itſelf,
The Weſtern by th' Arabian firſt is claim'd;
And next the Perſian takes the Eaſtern Wind:
Its Southern Bound advancing to the Eaſt
Is by the Waves of the *Red Ocean* lav'd.
Now how it lies I'll faithfully deſcribe,
For chiefly this beyond all other Parts,
Rich and much honoured People ever held:
To it a Wonder far renown'd pertains;
With fragrant Scents perpetually perfum'd,
Or Frankincenſe, or Myrrh, or Calamus,
Or Frankincenſe, in Sacrifices us'd,
Or Cinnamon, for on that very Soil,
Jove from his well-ſown Thigh let Bacchus fall:
Whence at his Birth each various Eſſence ſprung.
Then were the Sheep with fuller Fleeces clad
While grazing in the Paſtures; then the Lakes
From ſudden Springs their wat'ry Platform ſpread;
Then from deſerted Iſles flock'd in the Birds,
Bearing of real Cinnamon the Leaves.

But he a Fawn-ſkin o'er his ſhoulders threw,
With graceful Ivy crown'd his lovely Hair,
And drunk with wine the twiſted Thyrſus ſhook,
And ſweetly ſmiling pour'd out Wealth for Men.
Whence to this Day the Fields with incenſe groan;
With Gold the Mountains, and with Scents the Streams:
E'en the Inhabitants their Riches boaſt,
Cover'd with ſilken Garments fraught with Gold.
But firſt beyond the lofty Mountains Height,
The *Nabathæans* did the Realms poſſeſs,
And the *Scenitæ* near; a race which ſprung
From the dread *Saracens* in War renown'd.
Next to the South the *Sabæ* famous race,
And other Nations, vaſt and numerous once,
Arabia Felix by Poſſeſſion held.
Where near the Bay, which takes from thence its Name,
Mecca and *Medina* are two fam'd Towns;
One where the Tomb of *Mahomet* is ſhown,
And t'other whence this great Impoſtor ſprung.

CHAP. XXV.

Of antient Meſopotamia, Aſyria, Babylonia, or Chaldæa, and Armenia; all which, for the moſt Part, lie in modern Aſiatic Turkey.

THEN to the Eaſtern ſide of Syria's Realms
And of Arabia's Deſert, there deſcends
The deep'ned Courſe of the *Euphrates* Stream.

Which

Which firſt proceeding from the Armenian Mount,
Far in extent approaches to the South:
Then next a Winding oppoſite the Sun,
And paſſing over middle *Babylon*,
Into the *Perſian* Gulph diſcharges Foam,
With its laſt Waves *Tereden* paſſing by.

Next this and Eaſtward, beautiful to Sight,
The *Tigris*, ſwifteſt of all Rivers, runs,
Yet notwithſtanding with an equal Stream,
As far from the Euphrates flowing on,
As marching for the ſpace of ſeven Days
A ſtrong and ſpeedy Traveller could walk.
Then in the midſt environed by Waves,
There lies a Marſh, *Thonitis* call'd by Name:
The Tigris through its inmoſt Parts is drawn,
And under ground conceals itſelf from Sight,
And then emerging upwards, it diſplays
A ſwifter Stream, which falls again from View.
Than this you'll ne'er a ſwifter River ſee.
Whatever Region there extended lies
Between Euphrates, and the Tigris' Streams
Th' Inhabitants call *Meſopotamé*.
No Cowherd will thoſe Paſtures e'er contemn,
Or thoſe who on the Pipe ſhould celebrate
The rural Pan known by his cloven Foot,
While tending in the Fields their browzing Sheep.
Nor would *he* blame the all-producing Wood,
Whoſe Care's employ'd to nouriſh Plants and Trees.

O'er

O'er all thoſe Parts ſo fertile is the Soil,
Such verdant Plains, and well-proportioned Men
Approaching in their form the immortal Gods.
Thence to the Eaſt, th' *Aſſyrian* noble Race
A City held with large and ſpacious Streets,
Which near the Tigris *Ninus* founded once.

NEXT tow'rds the ſouth, was ſacred *Babylon*,
The whole of which, with ſtrong and lofty Walls
Was by the great *Semiramis* enclos'd.
There in the Citadel a Manſion great
She built for *Belus*, and adorn'd each Part
With Silver, Gold, and poliſh'd Ivory.
Large was its Structure and upon its Scite
The Sage *Chaldæans* mark'd the ſtarry Courſe.
Palm Trees their Arches there ſpontaneous ſpread.
There more eſteemed than even Gold itſelf
Is the blue Berril's valuable Stone,
Which with Ophites, on the ſhallow Streams,
Of Torrents near exhauſted hidden lies.
Further than Babylon, and tow'rds the North
Beyond Aſſyria, lies a ſtony Soil,
Held by *Armenians* round Euphrates Courſe:
'Twas call'd *Armenia-Major* to the Eaſt,
And to the Weſt, *Armenia-Minor* lay.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of Modern Turkey in Aſia.

AS many as poſſeſs the Land, which lies
Between the Tigris and Euphrates Streams,
As many as Armenia too poſſeſs
With Aſia Minor and the Syrian Towns,
And are Inhabitants of Babylon;
So many now obey the Imperial Turk.
Under one Name, the whole to comprehend,
Tis known as *Aſiatic Turkey* now.
Then, upon Aſia-Minor's weſtern Shore,
Lies *Smyrna*; and on Syria's weſtern Side,
Is *Alexandria* near the Northern Sea,
Call'd by the modern Sailors *Scanderoon*.
Next in the Middle of the Region, lie
Aleppo and *Damaſcus*, known of yore.
In Aſia now the Turks theſe Cities hold
For every kind of uſeful Merchandiſe,
Among the Europeans long renown'd.
But beyond Syria to the Tigris Stream,
Lie *Banna*, *Moſala*, and fam'd *Bagdad*:
And laſtly comes *Baſſora*: theſe were all
Of Turkey, Fortreſſes upon the Eaſt.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Hyrcani, Caſpians, Medes, antient Perſians, and other People formerly ſituated in modern Perſia.

THEN to the Eaſt the *Perſian* Region lies,
Where once *Hyrcani* and the *Caſpians* dwelt,

Extending to the Ocean's Southern Side,
To which by turns each Nation gave its Name.
Next theſe the *Bactri* reaching to the Eaſt,
The Region held beyond *Parnaſſus* Mount:
The Southern Realms th' illuſtrious *Medes* poſ-
ſeſs'd,
Sprung from the noble and illuſtrious Race
Of Ætas Daughter, a courageous Nymph,
When near Athenian *Iliſſus'* Stream
She craftily and baſely had contriv'd
The deadly Poiſon for Pandion's Son.
With ſhame ſhe left that Place, and wand'ring far
Came to a vaſt extenſive Piece of Land
Bearing her Name; not from the Colchians far:
To her e'en there an Entrance was deny'd,
As dreading much the Anger of her Sire;
Whence to this Day, the Men in Poiſons deal,
Inhabiting a vaſt Extent of Land:
Some near the Rocks from whence may be pro-
cur'd
The Narceſſiites of a dark'ned Hue.
But others dwelling on the Meadows green,
Feeding their Flocks with heavy Fleeces clad,
Lie tow'rds the Eaſt e'en to the *Caſpian Gates*,
Which under deep and lofty Rocks conceal'd
Receſſes of the Aſiatic Realms;
From whence a Path lies tow'rds the North and
South,
One to th' Hyrcani leading on; the next
Cloſe to the Mountains of the Perſians lies.

But

But to the Bottom of the Caſpian Gates
Liv'd warlike *Parthians*, fam'd for crooked Bows.
Skill'd in all kinds of War, they never mark'd
Or with the crooked Plough turn'd up the Land;
Nor e'er in Ships with Oars the Ocean try'd,
Or in the Paſture various Cattle fed.
But from their very Birth, and as they grew
With Bows and Arrows all their Time employ'd;
The Noiſe of Jav'lins or the Whiz of Darts
O'er the hoarſe land perpetually reſounds;
As well the Courſe of Horſes ſwift of Feet.
They ne'er were ſuffered to partake of Food
'Till by ſome warlike Action 'twas obtain'd;
But chiefly liv'd on what the Spear procur'd,
Unconquered ever by the wiles of War,
Yet made obedient by th' Auſonian Spear.
Next theſe was lying the paternal Soil
Of *antient Perſians*, who alone poſſeſs'd
A race through Aſia moſt for power renown'd.
'Twas only they who Riches pil'd on heaps,
When *Sardes* and *Mæonia* were lain waſte;
Golden the Armour which enclos'd their Limbs,
Golden the Bits which held their warlike Steeds,
Golden the Sandals which adorn'd their Feet.
Such and ſo vaſt the Riches they poſſeſs'd:
But antient Perſia muſt be our Theme,
Encircled round with Mountains large and high,
Lying more ſouthern than the Caſpian Gates,
And to the Sea of the ſame Name extends.
This many Rivers fertilize around,

On all Sides carried by wand'ring Streams.
More fam'd than all *Choaſpes* here is ſeen,
And by another Name *Eulæus* call'd,
The *Suſa* Territories waſhing round.
Here you may ſee the Agate, lovely Stone,
Juſt like a Cylinder upon the Earth,
Which from the Rocks the Winter Floods bring down:
For ever gladden'd with a gentle Breeze
The thick'ning Herbage flouriſhes around.

NEXT tow'rds the Perſian Ocean's flowing Waves
Carmani dwelt, below the Eaſtern Sun:
Not far from Perſis on a two-fold Soil;
Some on the Shore, ſome further near the ſame
Of theſe upon the Eaſt the firſt to name
Gedroſi and the *Ariani* are,
Tho' not poſſeſſors of a pleaſant Soil,
At Bottom cover'd with a ſlender Sand
Thick ſet with Spine-yards difficult to paſs,
Yet means are found by which they Food procure;
The Soil produces Wealth that never fails,
For in the deep Receſſes of the Rock
The blue and golden colour'd Sapphire lies,
Which, when 'tis cut, they traffic with for Gain.
So many now the Perſian King o'er-rules,
Who dwells in *Iſaphan* within the Land,
Theſe fore-nam'd Nations all are *Perſian* call'd.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of Eaſtern India, antient and modern.

THE *Indian* pleaſant Realms approach the Eaſt,
Which *riſing* o'er the Works of God and Men:
With earlieſt Rays the glorious Sun illumes.
Beſide this Soil, there's found another Race
Of *Indians*, dwelling near the *weſtern Sun:*
Theſe are diſtinguiſhed by their tawny Skins,
Loaded with Fat, and bearing on their Heads
Hair like a Hyacinth ſtuff'd up with Greaſe;
Of theſe ſome ſearch with Care the hidden Gold,
Digging the Sands with Care for that Intent;
Some curious Nets from knotted Flax compleat,
Some ſhave of Elephants the poliſh'd Teeth,
Some trace adjoining to the Torrent's Streams,
Or the blue Berrill, or the Adamant
Tranſparent, or the Jaſper green to Sight,
Or the bright Topaz of a clearer Blue,
And the ſweet Amethyſt with gentle Bluſh.
There, Wealth of every Kind that Land affords
On all Sides water'd with continual Streams,
There a perpetual Verdure crowns the Fields:
Here Millet grows, and here again are ſeen
Of the red Calamus Woods freſh and green.
But to the weſtern Bounds a River falls,
Fair flowing *Indus*, whence the Land takes Name,
And oppoſite the Red Sea bends its Courſe
In ſtraight Direction ſwiftly tow'rds the South,

Taking

Taking from windy *Caucaſus* its Riſe:
This River does with many Mouths diſcharge,
And to the middle of an Iſland runs,
Call'd *Patalena* by th' Inhabitants.
The Indian Realms the *Ganges* cuts in two,
One plac'd *on this* Side, and *without* the other;
In both theſe Parts a two-fold Tract extends:
Each *Continent* approaches to the North
And to the South, e'n tow'rds the Sea itſelf,
And like a *Cherſoneſus* in its Form.
This to the Great Mogul ſubjection owns,
Who *Della*, and who *Agrom*, holds as Seats.
Then in the *Weſtern Cherſoneſus* lies
The Coaſt of *Malabar:* and on the Eaſt
Of *Coromandel*, with St. George's Fort.
Next on the other Side of Bengal's Bay,
In th' *Eaſtern Cherſoneſus* there are Men,
Who are Inhabitants of fam'd *Pegu*,
And *Siam*, and *Malacca* diſtant hold,
With various other Tribes of money'd Men:
There the vaſt ſtore of Gold was found, and thence
It *Golden Cherſoneſus* bore for Name.

There lies adjoining to the Ganges Waves
An holy Place much honour'd and renow'd,
Which *Bacchus* in a Paſſion once paſt o'er,
When into Shields the Bacchæ Fawn Skins chang'd,
And of ſharp Swords the Thyrſi took the Form,
Whilſt of the bending Vine the Tendrils next

Seem'd

Seem'd like the Rattle in a Dragon's Tail.
Then when thro' Folly they deſpis'd the Feaſt,
That Place was commonly *Nyſſæa* call'd.
Yet all his Orgies faithfully perform'd
But he, the tawny Indians when he fought,
Fame ſays, the Mountains of *Emodi* ſought:
Two Pillars on its Confines when he'd plac'd
Return'd exulting to *Iſmenus* Stream.
By Alexander fam'd, of *Macedon*
Two Pillars were erected near this Spot,
When Vict'ry e'en to India he obtain'd.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Sini and Seres formerly ſituated in modern China.

BEYOND the Indians to the eaſtern Sun,
E'en where the Ocean's fartheſt Waves extend,
The diſtant Part of Aſia's Continent,
The ſage *Chineſe* inhabit by themſelves,
From antient *Sini* (Fame relates) they ſprung,
For they inhabiting thoſe very Realms
The ſouthern Parts of modern *China* held.
But the more northern, now *Cataia* call'd,
Where of *Pekin* the noble City ſtands,
The barbarous Race of antient *Seres* had.
Such by Deſcription then is Aſia's Form,
And ſuch, who in its Territories dwell;

What

What beyond China to the North extends,
Such was, and ſtill remains to us unknown.
Whence it continues yet a Doubt to know,
If Aſia northward has the Sea for Bounds,
Or reaches even to America,
Of which I now proceed to ſhew the Form.

CHAP. XXX.

Of America, or the Weſt-Indies.

AN Iſthmus cuts *America* in two,
Narrow, between the South and northern Seas,
Of *Darien*, known in general by Name.
Northern America o'er it extends.
The ſouthern lower; firſt I'll ſhew the North:
Round the North Shore, as far as *Hudſon's Bay*
Stretch'd out new *Cambria* and new *Britain lie.*
In Order next, new *France* extends itſelf,
On either Side of *Canada's* big Waves:
Whence *Canada* that Country bears for Name,
And o'er its Streams, the City of *Quebec.*
There on the Confines of the northern Sea,
Far to the South a Race of Engliſh dwells:
Some of *New-England* hold the fertile Soil:
Where on the Coaſt the Town of *Boſton* lies:
While others have the Region of *New-York:*
Some of *New-Jerſey* hold the two-fold Soil,
And others *Penſylvania:* there ſtands

Of

Of *Philadelphia* the well-built Town:
By others next *St. Mary's* Town is held,
And then another Race poſſeſs a Land,
Which from a *Virgin* * Queen derives its Name,
Where *James-Town* commonly ſo call'd is built.
Thoſe who the adjoining Region *Charles-Town* hold,
Of Engliſh Men have the moſt diſtant Place.
Southward the Land of *Florida* next lies,
On the Sea Shore *Auguſtine's* Reſidence.

Then, next extending to the Weſt and South,
The Land of *Mexico* appears to View
In two Diviſions: plac'd between the Seas:
The northern otherwiſe is call'd the *new*;
The ſouthern is diſtinguiſh'd as the *old*:
(On either Side a ſame nam'd City ſtands)
One yielding Gold and Silver, a rich Soil,
The other barren neither can produce,
On which the Indians hold an unknown Tract.
Each Mexico the Spaniards now poſſeſs
And a vaſt Tract of South America.
In Order now its Countries I'll deſcribe,
Firſt then extended *Terra-Firma* lies,
Where to the Weſt is ſtrong built *Panama*:
On narrow Ground, and tow'rds the Bay ſo call'd.
Next lies *Peru* the Indians richeſt Soil:
Of Gold and Silver yielding boundleſs Store,
Where *Lima* populous erects its Head.

* *Virginia.*

In lofty *Andis* ſhady Vallies next
Here and there ſcatter'd *Chili* comes to View.
Theſe Vallies *Chili's* Territories part
Both from *Magellan* and from *Paraguay*,
On either Side each tending to the South,
Magellan firſt to Streights which bear its Name.
The *Paraguayam*, upwards, round the full
And lovely flowing Streams of *Paraguay*,
Which otherwiſe *La Plata* takes for Name.
Then riſing o'er the liquid Waves they paſs'd,
Who firſt with Care to Européan Realms
The Riches of America convey'd.
Braxil comes next by Portugueſe poſſeſs'd
Approaching even to the Ocean's Waves:
The inner Land the barb'rous Indians hold.
Then near a pleaſant River's Courſe there dwell,
Women and Men alike renown'd in War,
The Name of *Amazons*, from thence, 'tis ſaid,
The River and the Country both obtain.
Such is of each America the Face.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Iſlands, and firſt of the European.

NOW of the Iſlands I'll deſcribe the Courſe,
Beginning in a North Direction firſt:
And oppoſite the European Shore,
Fronting the Land of *Norway*, there appears
An Iſle of vaſt Extent, where round the Soil

Stiffned by Cold the Ice is ever ſeen,
(Tho' with inceſſant Fire Mount *Hecla* burns)
Yet for the Sake of Ice, 'tis *Iceland* call'd.

But of the *Britiſh* Iſles upon the South,
Two for their Size the others far exceed,
One to the Eaſt, which *Albion* bears for Name,
The other weſtward is *Ierne* call'd.
The larger, *Albion* (by a modern Name
Great Britain call'd), is by three Nations held,
Northward the *Scotch*, weſtward the *Welch* poſſeſs
And on the South the *Engliſh* hold their Seats.
In Engliſh Realms, and o'er the Thames' wide Stream
Stands a large City nobly built and rich,
LONDON far fam'd, where our great *King* reſides.
In Scotland, *Edinborough* City lies,
Where once the Romans' *winged* Camp was ſeen.
And on the Eaſtern Coaſt of Iriſh Land
Is *Dublin's* well-built City plac'd: the ſame
Once by the Antients was *Eblana* call'd:
Theſe in their Bigneſs far exceed the reſt;
Nor among all the other Britiſh Iſles
Can any for Compariſon contend.

IN Order next the ſmalleſt Iſles I'll Name,
Which, notwithſtanding are pre-eminent.
For o'er the northern Shores from Scotland Pounds

The

The *Orcades* are infinite to count.
Further than which may be again diſcern'd
Another Chain; the largeſt *Shetland* call'd,
By antient Writers it was *Thulé* term'd,
The utmoſt Bound'ries of the then known Land.
No further in the northern Ocean then
The Greeks or Latins with their Ships did paſs,
Where the Sun tending tow'rds the northern Pole,
Yields Day and Night uninterrupted Light,
Then in a Tract more crooked it proceeds,
Its Rays approaching in an even Turn,
'Till tow'rds the tawny Æthiopian Realms
Its ſouthern Courſe it has again fulfill'd.
Another Tract appears upon the Weſt,
Againſt the Weſtern ſide of Scotland's Shore.
And therefore now are call'd the weſtern Iſles,
Once the *Ebudæ* by the Antients term'd.

Then to the South two Iſlands you may ſee
Tow'rds England's weſtern Territories plac'd.
Both by the antients *Mona* had for Name,
One only now retains it; t'other's call'd
The *Seat of Engliſh* on the Welch Domains.
In Order next againſt *Bolerius* Mount,
Which the *Land's-End* th' Inhabitants now name,
The Scilly Iſlands riſe, whence Tin's produced,
Call'd by the Antients *Caſſiterides*.
Next, far advancing to the eaſtern Sun
Beyond *Daumonius'* Promontory now,

By Modern Sailors call'd the *Lizard* Point.
Before the Southern Engliſh there appears
The *Iſle of Wight:* lower than this again
Near the French Territories lie two Iſles,
Darnia the one, *Cæſarea* the next.
Jerſey and *Guernſey* are their modern Names.

NEAR this of ſmaller Iſles another Tract,
Where, from the furtheſt Coaſt of noble *Nants*,
Women go forth to offer Bacchus Rites
With Garlands of Black Ivy Berries crown'd,
At Nightly Meetings with ſhrill ſounding Noiſe.
Not ſo the Thracians at Abſinthus' Bank,
Biſtonians to loud-raging Bacchus cry'd:
Nor ſo around the Ganges' darkned Pools,
Did with their Children Indians, to ſupport
Revels to Bacchus meet in noiſy Mood,
Like the ſtrange Yellings of theſe *Bacchanals.*
The chief of theſe the Franks have call'd *Belle-Iſle.*
In Order next againſt the Portugueſe,
Another Tract of ſmaller Iſles appears,
And by a modern Name the *Azores* call'd.
Before the Weſtern Pillars next is ſeen
Upon an Iſland which appears to float,
The City *Gades*, long renown'd in Fame,
Where the Phœnicians formerly poſſeſs'd,
Who worſhip Hercules of Jove's Deſcent.
This the Inhabitants in former Days
Nam'd *Cotinuſa*, but now *Gades* call'd.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the European Iſlands lying in the Mediterranean Sea.

IN Order next, between th' Herculean Streights
Againſt the Spaniſh Shore, *Ebuſus* lies,
But by a modern Name call'd *Yvica*.
Thence the two *Balearides* lie near,
Call'd by the Antients the *Gymnetidæ*:
This nam'd the *greater* Iſle, the other *leſs*.
Next theſe *Sardinia* wide, and *Cernus* near,
Which now th' Inhabitants call *Corſica*:
No other Place like this with Groves abounds.
Next, in the Sea, th' *Æolian* Iſlands lie,
Sprung from *Hippotada*, a friendly King,
Who noble Gifts among Mankind obtain'd,
To rule the Winds, now raging and now ſtill.
There ſeven are, which *Plota* take for Name,
'Cauſe in the midſt a Navigation lies:
The Antients call'd them the *Vulcanian Iſles*.
Of theſe moſt famous *Lipara* is held,
And *Liparenians* is their common Name.

NEXT Sicily, below th' Auſonian Land
Extended, lies on three ſupporting Shores,
The firſt of *Pachynus* receives the Name,
Peloris next, and *Lylibe* the third;
The latter on the weſtern Side bears Way,
The former eaſtward: but upon the North,
Windy Peloris tow'rds Auſonia looks.

But in the midſt is *Ætna's* Vulcan's Shop
Within the deep Receſſes of this Place,
And Italy's Domain, round Rocks immenſe,
A narrow Sea with daſhing Waves reſounds;
Fame ſays divided by Aonian Steel,
Which once the Sea of Sicily was call'd,
Meſſinian now, for Sailors quite unſafe,
Here *Scylla's* Rock, and there *Charybdis'* Foam.

When on the left of th' Adriatic Sea
You enter to the Japygian Land,
You'll ſee the Iſle of valiant Diomed,
Whither he fled when angry Venus frown'd,
As paſſing tow'rds the Iberi much-lov'd Race,
By his baſe Wife Ægiale's Advice.

Next on the Eaſt of the Ionian Sea,
Iſles of *Apſyrtus* in long Train appear,
Which once the Colchians paſs'd when much fatigu'd,
Ææta's Daughters wandering Steps they ſought.
Then the *Liburnian* Iſlands come to View,
The deſart Oaks on the Ceraunian Mount.
And to the South th' *Ambraciotæ* lie.
Fertile *Corcyra* to Alcinous dear,
Now, by the modern Sailors, *Corfu* call'd;
And near it *Leucas*, which is *Maura* nam'd.

Next this, *Nerician Ithaca* appears
With numerous Iſlands various to relate;

As

As many as from *Chalcis* when it falls
With ſilver Whirlpools *Achelous* bounds,
And call'd *Echinadæ* in Days of Yore.
The *Cephallenian* Towns adjoin to theſe,
And next *Zacynthus*; *Zant's* the modern Name:
But further on againſt the Spartan Land
Is *Ægyla*, and then *Cythera* lies.
The latter now is *Cerigo* ſurnam'd.

THEN next extended to the Eaſtern Sun,
Is honour'd *Crete*, which nurtur'd Jove himſelf,
Fertile and large for Paſtures long renown'd,
On Top of which is *Ida's* ſacred Mount:
Ida for ever green with lofty Oaks;
Now Candia is the Name by which 'tis known.
Northward of this the Ægæan Sea extends,
And numberleſs the Iſles, which in it lie,
E'en to the crooked Waves of Helleſpont,
Where *Seſtus* oppoſite *Abydos* ſtood.
The European Iſles approach the left,
And thoſe of Aſia lie upon the right,
In Length extending to the Northern Wind.

OF Europe, *Salamis* comes firſt to View,
And then *Ægina* oppoſite the Mount,
Of *Sunium*, and near the *Athenian* Shore.
Next after theſe, *Abantian Macris* lies,
Which by the antients was *Eubæa* term'd,
Now by another Name call'd *Negropont*.

Then *Scyrus* comes, and *Peparethus* high,
And *Lemnes* next, the rough Vulcanian Soil
Lies full to Sight:
With antient *Thaſus*, Ceres' fertile Seat,
Imbros and *Samothrace*; the latter is
The City of the *Corybantes* call'd,
Theſe are the chief of European Iſles.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Aſiatic Iſlands.

BUT now I'll ſing the Aſiatic Iſles,
In Order firſt from the Ægean Sea.
Thoſe which divide the firſt of Aſia's Realms,
Surrounding *Delos*, *Cyclades* are call'd;
And to Apollo each led up the Dance,
When Spring appear'd, while on the Mountain Tops
In deep Receſſes, far from human Sight,
The ſweet-ton'd Nightingale her young produc'd.

NEXT, clear to View, the *Sporades* appear,
As thro' the cloudleſs Sky the Stars are ſeen,
And the North-wind the moiſtned Vapours drives.
Next after theſe th' *Ionian* Iſlands lie:
Where *Icarus* and pleaſant *Samos* are,
The Seat which Grecian Juno once poſſeſs'd:
And *Chios* under *Pellænæus* plac'd.

Then

Then of th' *Æolian* Iſles the Tops appear,
With pleaſant *Tenedas* and *Leſbos* wide.
Beyond th' Ægæan, next the *Carian* Land,
Is ſpacious *Rhodes*, where Ialyſians dwell.
'Twixt this and Crete 's the Iſle of *Carpathus*,
Which modern Sailors have *Scarpantis* nam'd.
Next to the Eaſt, the *Chelidonians* lie,
Three Iſles within the *Patarean* Mount.
But on the Eaſt, in the Pamphylian Bay,
Is *Cyprus* waſh'd, a City fair to View,
Where Dionæan Venus' Temple ſtood.
Next, near Phœnicia in a diſtant Sea,
The Iſle of *Aradus* her Shore extends.
Such on the Weſt, within the Midland Sea,
Are Aſia's Iſles; but on the eaſtern Side
Are others infinite: and laſtly theſe
Latroni numerous: after which again
Weſtward, againſt the North of *China* lie
Iſles of the *Japonians*, who poſſeſs
The City *Meaca*: there yet remains
One to the South of China, from whoſe Form
So beautiful, *Formoſa* takes for Name.
Then the *Phillippines* by the Spaniards held:
The chief of which *Manilla* takes for Name,
Tho' otherwiſe *Lucona* it is term'd:
Two towns lie there from whence theſe Iſles are call'd.
Then the *Molucca* Iſles, an endleſs Tract,
Amboyna and *Gilolis*; laſtly comes

The

The Land which bears *Celebe* for its Name.
Then to the Weſt extended, *Borneo* lies,
And *Java's* City, by the *Dutch* poſſeſs'd;
Northward, o'er this, *Sumatra's* Region lies.

THEN to the Weſt, before the ſouthern Mount
Which lies below the weſtern Cherſoneſe,
In eaſtern India tending tow'rds the Sea,
The Iſland of *Ceylon* appears to View;
Which Fame reports was call'd *Taprobana*,
Mother of Elephants from Aſia rais'd,
O'er which uplifted in cœleſtial Rounds,
The burning Cancer in its Orb revolves.
Others again *Tabrobana* ſuppoſe
To be the Iſle by us *Sumatra* call'd;
The *Maldives* others: firſt one large Extent,
But broken by the Ocean's beating Waves,
Parted at length in numberleſs ſmall Iſles.
Cloſe to theſe Shores, the flound'ring Whales abound,
The fatt'ning Monſters of the redd'ned Sea,
Vying with lofty Mountains in their Size;
O'er their high Backs a long Extent of Spine
In Size and Shape looks horrible to View.
Whatever driven by the daſhing Waves,
Should in its Wand'ring meet the mighty Foe,
It ne'er eſcapes from their deſtructive Jaws;
When once the deadly Grin ſurrounds the Prey,
Both Ships and Men one common Fate have found.

For

For impious Deeds, either by Sea or Land,
God hath unnumber'd Puniſhments prepar'd.
Without Carmania's Promontory lies
In a more diſtant Line, as well without
Ormuzium's neighb'ring Sea, *Ogyris* Iſle:
Here of the Erythræan King 's a Tomb.
Thence to the Perſian Gulf you'll next proceed,
Advancing northward, and to *Icarus*
Plac'd on the Shore, where of chaſte Dian's Self,
The fleſh-fraught Altars yield a cruel Smoke.
So many are the chief of *Aſia's* Iſles.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of the Lybian, or African Iſlands.

THEN to the Mouth of the Arabian Gulf
There lies an Iſle, *Zocotora* now call'd;
But by the Antients *Dioſcura* term'd.
In Order next is *Madagaſcar* ſeen,
Which alſo once *Menuthias* was nam'd.

BUT then advancing far beyond the Cape
Which of *Good Hope*, the Appellation bears,
From Lybia diſtant is *St. Helen's* Iſle
By Engliſh held: two others then apart,
One from *St. Matthew*, t'other *Thomas* nam'd,
Near to the Shore, below the Equator plac'd.

THENCE to the North, againſt *Cape Verd* there lies

Of

Of ſmaller Iſles a large extending Tract,
Which of a Promontory bears the Name:
The Antients call'd them by a two-fold Term
The *Gorgadæ*, and the *Heſperides*.
Canary Iſles in Order next appear,
Which formerly the *Fortunate* were term'd.
Next theſe *Madeira*: antiently 'twas nam'd
Cerne (as Fame reports) or *Erythé*.
So many are the chief of Lybia's Iſles.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the American Iſlands.

NOW, o'er the wide Atlantic, when you paſs
Far to the Weſt, America appears,
Where at the Canada's fair flowing ſtream
Newfoundland lies, a wide extending Iſle.
Here bellows round a Sea with Fiſh replete,
And proves to Fiſhermen a grateful Spot.

THEN on the South, *Bermuda's* Iſlands lie,
Which otherwiſe the *Summer* Iſles are call'd.
Next oppoſite to *Florida* are ſeen
Two others, one *Leucaion* takes for Name;
The other *Babama*: but lower down
Cuba, which now by Spaniards is poſſeſs'd,
Yields for their Uſe the Town *Havannah* call'd.
And we *Port Royal* from *Jamaica* hold.

EAST-

EASTWARD of theſe *Hiſpaniola* lies
And *Porto rico* which they alſo own:
And then a courſe of ſmaller Iſles appears
Call'd the *Caribbee* by a ſingle Name;
For the *Caribbee* Indians held them once
With the adjoining Continent; the whole
Lies on the Shore of South America.
Here are *Antigua* and *Barbadoes* ſeen;
Tobago and *St. Chriſtopher:* the laſt
Is *Nevis*, all of which the Engliſh hold:
But *Martinico* and *Guadaloupe*,
Theſe are two Iſlands by the French poſſeſs'd.
Of South America then near the Foot
Are other Iſles, the principal of which
Has *Terra del Fuego* for its Name,
Plac'd oppoſite the *Magellanic* Streights.

Weſtward again near North America
Extends an Iſland, *Califarnia* call'd,
And thought the biggeſt of all other Iſles.
Such are the larger in the Ocean's Bed,
While many undiſcovered yet remain;
Some in the Sea which laves America,
And ſome ſurrounded by the Lybian Waves;
Others again where Aſia's Diſtrict lies,
And ſome around the European Realms.
Some here and there diſpers'd, unnumber'd yet,
Which part for Men an Habitation yield,
While ſome for Veſſels uſeful Ports afford;
Others again with Precipices dread,

Which

Which Sailors never offer to approach,
Diſtinguiſh'd by ſo many various names
As proves a Taſk too arduous to recite.

CHAP. XXXVI.

THE EPILOGUE.

SO many Nations fill the World's vaſt Space,
While countleſs others want a dwelling Place,
No mortal could rehearſe each various Name,
'Tis GOD alone Omniſcience can claim.
'Twas HE who firſt the grand Foundation laid,
And of the trackleſs Sea the Depth diſplay'd;
On HIM alone each Certainty depends;
HE form'd the Stars and their appointed Ends:
Allotted portions were by him deſign'd,
From Earth and Sea, for every various Kind.
Hence Things on Earth a diff'rent Aſpect ſhew,
Some fair, ſome light, and ſome a darker Hue.
Others again from each receive a Shade,
And for Man's Uſe in diff'rent Forms are made.
But now adieu each *Continent* and *Iſle!*
Ye *Ocean's* Waves, and *Seas* where Nereids ſmile!
Ye RIVERS, *Fountains*, each a long Farewell!
And ſhady Mountains where the Muſes dwell!
Thus o'er the Deep, my Paſſage have I made,
And all along the winding Shores ſurvey'd.
Happy my Labours if my Muſe obtains
A fit reward or equal to her Pains.

Another EPILOGUE, not from the Greek.

THUS may the *Voyager* from this Review
See once again the Countries which he knew:
Here have I been, or there—rememb'ring yet
Places from *Accidents* he can't forget:
And thoſe, who wiſh new Regions to explore,
May gain ſome Proſpect from their native Shore:
Travel, not fearing Dangers of the Way,
Where SCYTHIAN *Hords*, or TRIBES of *Arabs* ſtray:
Or paſs unhurt the bloody Fields in Thought,
Where *Cæſar* once, or *Alexander* fought.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Add in the Title the date of the Year, 1790.
P. 24 l. i. for *he* read Eye.
Read *Dionyſius*.
P. 21 read Chriſtian not Xtian.

To the next Edition of the Logick will be added, a Diſſertation upon the various Uſes of the Art, and the Methods of diſputing, both abroad and at home. If this was adopted at London, it would keep the rambling Converſations of the young *Lawyers* and *Cits* diſputing at the City Clubs, to ſome Degree of Order, and make them approach nearer to exact Argument. A hundred Subſcribers will carry it to the preſs.

Hiſtory and Antiquities.

The *Hiſtory* of the *Engliſh* Tongue, begun by Permiſſion of his R. H. Frederick Prince of Wales, for the Uſe of Prince George, now King George the III. the 4th Edition, Price 2 Shillings.

The 4th Edition of this Book, ſhewing the Occaſion of its being publiſhed, was preſented to his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury; with a Letter, dated from *Lyon's-Inn*, which was printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for *May*, 1788, of which the Doctor preſerves a Copy for the Peruſal of his Friends, with the Papers relating to the ſame; ſtating his *Expectations* and *Diſappointments*.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM